

PAPERS
OF THE
PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
AND ETHNOLOGY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

VOL. XIII — No. 3

THE RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS
OF SYRIANS AND ARMENIANS

BASED UPON DATA COLLECTED BY
W. B. CLINE, C. S. COON, J. M. ANDREWS, AND W. C. DUPERTUIS

BY
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H452 Vol 13-no 3

82/36.

H47 29/4/36.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.
PUBLISHED BY THE MUSEUM

1936

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PEABODY MUSEUM
OF
AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

PAPERS

VOLUME XIII

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.
PUBLISHED BY THE MUSEUM
1931-1933-1936

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INTRODUCTION

THE material for this monograph was collected by two different investigators on two separate occasions. Owing to the generosity and assistance of the Bureau of International Research of Harvard University and Radcliffe College, the Syrian series was measured, during the fall of 1928, by Mr. Walter B. Cline, Tutor and Instructor in Anthropology at Harvard University.¹ Engaged in an ethnographical reconnaissance of the Near East, Mr. Cline availed himself of the opportunity to collect data on the physical anthropology of 263 adult members of the male population of Syria. The majority of individuals in this series were measured in the city of Beirut and the districts in its immediate vicinity. However, a group of considerable size was examined in the villages and hamlets of the uplands and mountains to the east.

The Armenian data were gathered in Boston, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1931, by Dr. Carleton S. Coon, with the assistance of Mr. J. M. Andrews and Mr. W. C. Dupertuis. Of the 101 adult male Armenians measured, all were alleged to have been adults on their arrival in the United States. No American-born Armenians, nor Armenians who had not reached maturity on departure from their native country, were included in this series. These Armenian data are therefore strictly comparable to any material collected for the same group in Armenia proper.

At the suggestion of Dr. Coon, it was decided that the results of the study of the Armenian data should be incorporated in the same manuscript with the Syrian material. Accordingly, he very kindly turned over to me his calculations of the measurements, indices, and observations of the Armenians (i.e. means, standard deviations, coefficients of variation, and their probable errors) as well as some of his data dealing with the racial analysis. I have utilized his calculations intact in the presentation of the material. Of his other data, I have had recourse to his methodology in connection with the metrical analysis of eye color, although the figures given are mine. I therefore wish to make grateful acknowledgment to Dr. Coon for

¹ The author is very grateful to the Bureau of International Research of Harvard University and Radcliffe College, as well as to the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, for grants which permitted the publication of this manuscript.

the use of all the material which he placed at my disposal as well as for his valuable suggestions.

Inasmuch as the investigators for both series received their anthropometric training in the same laboratory, we can safely assume that comparatively similar techniques were used in measuring and observing the physical characteristics of the subjects examined. In the statistical reduction of the data, the author utilized the usual methods of calculating the statistical constants found in the body of this paper. The means were computed by the "assumed mean" method, and the probable errors with the assistance of Pearson's tables of X_1 and X_2 . Wherever the term "x p.e." is given, it signifies the difference between the means expressed in terms of the probable error of the difference. In the attempt to establish possible geographical variations in physical features between the inhabitants of the different districts of Syria, the Syrian series has been resolved into four provincial groups. These groups, based on the place of birth of the subjects, are designated as Lebanon, Alawiya, Damascus, and Homs-Hama-Aleppo. Their selection was purely an arbitrary one, but its successful outcome is well demonstrated by the important differences that become apparent early in this study.

On behalf of Mr. Cline I wish to thank the Bureau of International Research of Harvard University and Radcliffe College, whose liberal grant made this work possible; and the American University at Beirut, whose facilities and assistance in the collection of the Syrian data were of great value. I personally wish to thank both Dr. Coon and Mr. Cline for their helpful cooperation. And especially I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. E. A. Hooton for his kind and generous direction in the preparation of the manuscript.

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December, 1933.

THE RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SYRIANS AND ARMENIANS

AGE

THE Syrians measured for this study were comparatively young, the mean age for the total series being 26.20. Although all the individuals were between 18 and 64 years of age, more than two-thirds of their number were under 30. This is to be expected, since the majority of the subjects were college students at the American University of Beirut.

The Syrians of Alawiya are the oldest, while those from Damascus are the youngest, having a small range of 18-29, and a mean of 21.20. The Homs-Hama-Aleppo and Lebanon subgroups are intermediate in position.

Whether or not the very low mean age of the Damascus Syrians is indicative of the fact that these people have a smaller life span than their countrymen from other districts, is very difficult to say. I am inclined to believe that the age of the Damascus group is due to the particular selective process involved in the collection of the data. Nevertheless, it is a fact that in this study the Damascus group varies significantly from the others in mean age, since the differences observed are more than 3, 5, and 9 times their probable errors.

TABLE 1. AGE

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	263	18-64	26.20±0.36	8.75±0.26	33.40±0.98
Lebanon . . .	164	18-54	24.60±0.38	7.40±0.28	30.08±1.12
Alawiya . . .	53	18-64	31.55±0.97	10.50±0.69	33.28±2.18
Damascus . .	19	18-29	21.20±0.45	2.90±0.32	13.68±1.50
H-H-Aleppo	17	18-44	27.90±1.23	7.50±0.87	26.88±3.11

DIFFERENCES AND AMOUNT IN EXCESS OF PROBABLE ERRORS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.*	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	...	+1.60	3.14	-5.35	5.19	+5.00	7.04	-1.70	1.33
Lebanon	-1.60	3.14	...	...	-6.95	7.02	+3.40	5.86	-3.30	2.56
Alawiya	+5.35	5.19	+6.95	7.02	...	...	+10.35	9.67	+3.65	2.32
Damascus	-5.00	7.04	-3.40	5.86	-10.35	9.67	...	...	-6.70	3.92
H-H-Aleppo	+1.70	1.33	+3.30	2.56	-3.65	2.32	+6.70	3.92	...	...

* x p.e. refers to the number of times the probable error is contained in the difference.

METRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MATERIAL

MEASUREMENTS AND INDICES OF THE BODY

Stature. The Syrians are neither tall nor short, but of moderate stature with a mean of 167.19 centimeters. There are no large geographical variations in stature with the single exception of the Homs-Hama-Aleppo subgroup. The Syrians of this district are about 2 centimeters taller than the other groups; the differences they show, however, are not statistically significant. The Damascus group is the shortest, but this is probably connected with the fact that it is also the youngest.

The Armenians of Boston, with a mean of 166.16 centimeters, are a little shorter than the Syrians, and also not as tall as those Armenians measured by Boas, Twarjanowitsch, Hrdlička, and Chantre. Both the Syrians and Armenians of this investigation are approximately of the same stature as the Greeks and Bulgars of the Balkans, but shorter than the Mesopotamians and Samaritans of Asia Minor.

The Georgians, Lesghians, and other groups of the Caucasus are significantly shorter statured than the Syrians and Armenians.

Biacromial Diameter. Biacromial diameter is a measurement of extraordinarily small variability. The mean biacromial diameter for Syrians is 37.52 centimeters, which indicates shoulders of moderate breadth. In general, they may be said to be a little narrower than those of most Europeans.

There are no significant regional differences to be found for this measurement on examination of the various groups.

The Armenians with a mean of 38.11 are a little broader-shouldered than the Syrians, and approximate the Northern Albanians and Armenians measured by Twarjanowitsch in this dimension.

Relative Shoulder Breadth. The mean relative shoulder breadth for all Syrians is 22.40. There are no significant differences apparent between the subgroups. The Armenians, with a mean of 22.93, have slightly broader shoulders in relation to their statures than have the Syrians.

Sitting Height. If we examine table 5 we find that on the whole, the Syrians have moderate to fairly long trunks. The Syrians of Alawiya have the lowest mean sitting height of all the groups, but

this is consistent with the fact that these peoples have also one of the shortest mean statures in Syria. In this respect the inhabitants of Alawiya show possibly significant differences from the Syrians of Lebanon, Damascus, and Aleppo.

TABLE 2. STATURE

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	251	149-187	167.19±0.28	6.66±0.20	3.98±0.12
Lebanon ...	162	149-187	167.28±0.35	6.66±0.25	3.98±0.15
Alawiya ...	44	149-187	166.76±0.72	7.08±0.51	4.25±0.31
Damascus .	19	149-178	166.59±1.02	6.60±0.72	3.96±0.43
H-H-Aleppo	17	155-184	169.41±1.01	6.18±0.71	3.65±0.42
Armenians ...	101	154-186	166.16±0.38	5.60±0.27	3.37±0.16

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	...	-0.09	0.20	+0.43	0.56	+0.60	0.57	-2.22	2.11
Lebanon	+0.09	0.20	...	...	+0.52	0.65	+0.69	0.64	-2.13	1.99
Alawiya	-0.43	0.56	-0.52	0.65	...	...	+0.17	0.14	-2.65	2.14
Damascus	-0.60	0.57	-0.69	0.64	-0.17	0.14	...	...	-2.82	1.96
H-H-Aleppo	+2.22	2.11	+2.13	1.99	+2.65	2.14	+2.82	1.96	...	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Greeks	Pittard	124 166.40±0.33
Bulgars	Pittard	200 166.74
Bulgars	Hasluck and Morant	100 167.92±0.38
Northern Albanians*	Coon	1065 169.71±0.14
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Mesopotamian Jews	Weissenberg	37 164.1
Arabs	Mochi	29 164.28
Armenians	Weissenberg	20 164.6
Greeks of Asia Minor	Neophytos	42 165.5
Armenians	Boas	75 167.04±0.48
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch	105 167.10
Armenians	Hrdlička	25 167.4
Tachtadschy and Bektasch	von Luschan	50 167.70±0.33
Turks	Pittard	300 167.9
Turks	Hasluck and Morant	200 167.92±0.29
Armenians	Chantre	239 169.44
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice	159 169.56±0.33
Kurds	Pittard	48 170.7
Samaritans	Szpidbaum	27 171.07±0.85
Mesopotamian Arabs*	Ehrich	32 171.28±0.81
Samaritans	Huxley	35 173.0
<i>Caucasus</i>		
Georgian Jews	Weissenberg	33 163.6
Lesghians	Chantre	11 164.
Caucasus Jews	Weissenberg	20 164.0
Georgians	Dzhavahov	900 165.5
Aissores	Chantre	22 166.

* Unpublished manuscripts in the Peabody Museum.

THE RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 3. BIACROMIAL DIAMETER

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	250	22-45	37.52±0.10	2.43±0.07	6.48±0.20
Lebanon ...	162	22-45	37.43±0.14	2.58±0.10	6.89±0.26
Alawiya ...	44	34-42	37.73±0.21	2.10±0.15	5.57±0.40
Damascus .	19	31-42	37.37±0.36	2.31±0.25	6.18±0.68
H-H-Aleppo	17	34-42	37.82±0.27	1.62±0.19	4.28±0.50
Armenians ...	100	30-44	38.11±0.14	2.14±0.10	5.62±0.27

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	...	+0.09	0.53	-0.21	0.95	+0.15	0.41	-0.30	1.07
Lebanon	-0.09	0.53	...	...	-0.30	1.25	+0.06	0.15	-0.39	1.30
Alawiya	+0.21	0.95	+0.30	1.25	...	...	+0.36	0.88	-0.09	0.27
Damascus	-0.15	0.41	-0.06	0.15	-0.36	0.88	...	...	-0.45	1.00
H-H-Aleppo	+0.30	1.07	+0.39	1.30	+0.09	0.27	+0.45	1.00	...	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Northern Albanians	Coon	1067
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich	32
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch	105

TABLE 4. RELATIVE SHOULDER BREADTH

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	250	18-25	22.40±0.05	1.26±0.04	5.63±0.17
Lebanon ...	162	18-25	22.42±0.07	1.28±0.05	5.71±0.21
Alawiya ...	44	20-25	22.56±0.14	1.38±0.10	6.17±0.44
Damascus .	19	20-25	22.40±0.12	0.80±0.09	3.57±0.39
H-H-Aleppo	17	20-25	22.50±0.19	1.18±0.14	5.24±0.61
Armenians ...	100	18-26	22.93±0.09	1.30±0.06	5.67±0.27

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	...	-0.02	0.20	+0.04	0.29	0.00	0.00	-0.10	0.50
Lebanon	+0.02	0.20	...	...	+0.06	0.43	+0.02	0.20	-0.08	0.50
Alawiya	-0.04	0.29	-0.06	0.43	...	...	-0.04	0.24	-0.14	0.56
Damascus	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.20	+0.04	0.24	...	...	-0.10	0.45
H-H-Aleppo	+0.10	0.50	+0.08	0.50	+0.14	0.56	+0.10	0.45	...	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Northern Albanians	Coon	1065
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich	32
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch	105

The Armenians, with a sitting height of 88.58, in general approximate the Syrians with the exception of the Alawiin. The peoples of the Balkans and Asia Minor, as shown by the comparative table, approach the Syrians and Armenians in this feature, but the Caucasians, as exemplified by the Georgian Jews, have much lower sitting heights.

TABLE 5. SITTING HEIGHT

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	233	78-101	88.09 \pm 0.16	3.51 \pm 0.11	3.98 \pm 0.12
Lebanon ...	154	78-98	88.24 \pm 0.20	3.63 \pm 0.14	4.11 \pm 0.15
Alawiya ...	35	78-95	87.31 \pm 0.38	3.36 \pm 0.27	3.85 \pm 0.31
Damascus .	19	81-95	88.48 \pm 0.45	2.94 \pm 0.32	3.32 \pm 0.36
H-H-Aleppo	17	84-101	88.87 \pm 0.60	3.69 \pm 0.43	4.15 \pm 0.48
Armenians ...	98	80-97	88.58 \pm 0.23	3.43 \pm 0.17	3.87 \pm 0.19

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians diff. x p.e.	Lebanon diff. x p.e.	Alawiya diff. x p.e.	Damascus diff. x p.e.	H-H-Aleppo diff. x p.e.
Total Syrians	... ..	-0.15 0.06	+0.78 1.90	-0.39 0.81	-0.78 1.26
Lebanon	+0.15 0.06	... ..	+0.93 2.21	-0.24 0.49	-0.63 1.00
Alawiya	-0.78 1.90	-0.93 2.21	... ..	-1.17 2.02	-1.56 2.20
Damascus	+0.39 0.81	+0.24 0.49	+1.17 2.02	... ..	-0.39 0.52
H-H-Aleppo	+0.78 1.26	+0.63 1.00	+1.56 2.20	+0.39 0.52	... ..

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Greeks	124	87.57
Bulgars	200	89.18
Northern Albanians	1065	89.44 \pm 0.08
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Turks	Pittard 200	88.29
Turks	Hasluck and Morant 200	88.29
Kurds	Pittard 48	88.40
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich 32	90.22 \pm 0.46
<i>Caucasus</i>		
Georgian Jews	Weissenberg 19	86.9

Relative Sitting Height. Male adult Syrians have sitting heights that are on the average 52.42 per cent of their statures. This relationship is very constant over the greater part of Syria except in the Damascus district, where the mean rises to 53.34. This signifies that the residents of Damascus have longer trunks relative to their total body length, or, inasmuch as their absolute sitting heights approximate the average, that they are shorter-legged than the other Syrians.

The Armenians measured in Boston have a mean relative sitting height that is somewhat in excess of that of the total Syrians. The Greeks, Bulgars, and Albanians of the Balkans, however, as well as the Turks, Kurds, and Mesopotamian Arabs of Asia Minor, all have means that are extraordinarily similar to the Syrians as a whole.

TABLE 6. RELATIVE SITTING HEIGHT

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	233	44-57	52.42±0.08	1.74±0.05	3.32±0.10
Lebanon . . .	154	48-57	52.64±0.08	1.50±0.06	2.85±0.10
Alawiya . . .	35	44-55	52.16±0.25	2.22±0.18	4.26±0.34
Damascus . .	19	50-57	53.34±0.25	1.62±0.18	3.04±0.33
H-H-Aleppo	17	48-55	52.14±0.24	1.44±0.17	2.76±0.32
Armenians . .	98	51-59	53.39±0.09	1.35±0.07	2.53±0.12

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians diff. x p.e.	Lebanon diff. x p.e.	Alawiya diff. x p.e.	Damascus diff. x p.e.	H-H-Aleppo diff. x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	-0.22 1.57	+0.26 1.00	-0.92 3.54	+0.28 1.08
Lebanon	+0.22 1.57	...	+0.48 1.85	-0.70 2.69	+0.50 1.92
Alawiya	-0.26 1.00	-0.48 1.85	...	-1.18 3.37	+0.02 0.57
Damascus	+0.92 3.54	+0.70 2.69	+1.18 3.37	...	+1.20 3.43
H-H-Aleppo	-0.28 1.08	-0.50 1.92	-0.02 0.57	-1.20 3.43	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Greeks	Pittard	124 52.45
Northern Albanians	Coon	1063 52.76±0.03
Bulgars	Pittard	200 52.85
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Kurds	Pittard	48 51.78 *
Turks	Pittard	200 52.36
Turks	Hasluck and Morant	200 52.36
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich	32 52.47±0.26
<i>Caucasus</i>		
Georgian Jews	Weissenberg	19 53.0

* Index of means.

Chest Breadth. In studying the results of this measurement, one is surprised by the small variability exhibited by a diameter so difficult to obtain accurately.

The Syrians of Lebanon, Alawiya, and Damascus all have approximately the same mean diameters for chest breadth. Only the inhabitants of Homs-Hama-Aleppo differ from any of the others in having broader chests. The differences shown by this group are, nevertheless, only possibly significant and may be the result of the random sampling process.

TABLE 7. CHEST BREADTH

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	250	23-37	27.84 \pm 0.08	1.98 \pm 0.06	7.11 \pm 0.21
Lebanon ...	161	23-37	27.87 \pm 0.11	2.10 \pm 0.08	7.53 \pm 0.28
Alawiya ...	44	23-31	27.69 \pm 0.16	1.56 \pm 0.11	5.63 \pm 0.40
Damascus .	19	23-31	27.48 \pm 0.27	1.74 \pm 0.19	6.33 \pm 0.69
H-H-Aleppo	17	23-31	28.41 \pm 0.30	1.83 \pm 0.21	6.44 \pm 0.74

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians	Lebanon	Alawiya	Damascus	H-H-Aleppo
	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.
Total Syrians	... ..	-0.03 0.21	+0.15 0.75	+0.36 1.29	-0.57 1.78
Lebanon	+0.03 0.21	... ..	+0.18 0.90	+0.39 1.39	-0.54 1.69
Alawiya	-0.15 0.75	-0.18 0.90	... ..	+0.21 0.66	-0.72 2.06
Damascus	-0.36 1.29	-0.39 1.39	-0.21 0.66	... ..	-0.93 2.33
H-H-Aleppo	+0.57 1.78	+0.54 1.69	+0.72 2.06	+0.93 2.33	... ..

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Northern Albanian	Coon	1067 28.56 \pm 0.04
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Armenians	Hrdlička	25 26.75
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich	32 28.28 \pm 0.24

TABLE 8. CHEST DEPTH

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	250	16-31	21.88 \pm 0.08	1.98 \pm 0.06	9.05 \pm 0.27
Lebanon ...	161	16-29	21.82 \pm 0.10	1.90 \pm 0.07	8.71 \pm 0.33
Alawiya ...	44	18-27	22.04 \pm 0.17	1.70 \pm 0.12	7.71 \pm 0.55
Damascus .	19	20-25	20.89 \pm 0.18	1.14 \pm 0.12	5.46 \pm 0.60
H-H-Aleppo	17	16-31	22.14 \pm 0.45	2.78 \pm 0.32	12.56 \pm 1.45

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians	Lebanon	Alawiya	Damascus	H-H-Aleppo
	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.
Total Syrians	... ..	+0.06 0.43	-0.16 0.80	+0.99 4.95	-0.26 0.57
Lebanon	-0.06 0.43	... ..	-0.22 1.10	+0.93 4.65	-0.32 0.78
Alawiya	+0.16 0.80	+0.22 1.10	... ..	+1.15 4.79	-0.10 0.21
Damascus	-0.99 4.95	-0.93 4.65	-1.15 4.79	... ..	-1.25 2.60
H-H-Aleppo	+0.26 0.57	+0.32 0.78	+0.10 0.21	+1.25 2.60	... ..

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Northern Albanians	Coon	1066 24.26 \pm 0.04
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Armenians	Hrdlička	25 21.25
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich	32 22.69 \pm 0.23

The Armenians measured by Hrdlička are considerably narrower-chested than the Syrians, while the Northern Albanians and Mesopotamian Arabs, although having broader chests than the Syrians as a whole, are not any greater in this respect than the people of the Homs-Hama-Aleppo mountains.

Chest Depth. The mean antero-posterior diameter of the chest measures 21.88 centimeters for total Syrians. Chest depth is fairly uniform over all Syria except in the Damascus district, the inhabitants of this area showing much shallower chests than any of the other provinces of the country. These differences exhibited by the residents of the Damascus area are real and attain statistical significance, with *x p.e.*'s of 4.95, 4.65, 4.79, and 2.60.

The Syrians approach the Mesopotamian Arabs and the Armenians studied by Hrdlička very closely in this diameter, but have chests that are much shallower than those of the Northern Albanians.

MEASUREMENTS AND INDICES OF THE HEAD AND FACE

Head Length. The Syrians, with a mean of 183.06 millimeters for maximum head length, must be considered as belonging to the shorter-headed groups of mankind. However, Syria as a whole is not at all uniform in this respect, for, although the Lebanese and Alawiin are short-headed, the Syrians of Damascus and Homs-Hama-Aleppo have head lengths of moderate dimensions, the former presenting a mean of 188.37 compared to 186.18 for the Aleppo group.

The Armenians display a mean of 184.30 millimeters, which is also indicative of a short head, but not quite as short as that of the total Syrians.

If we turn to the comparative material from the Balkans, we find that the Bulgars of Hasluck and Morant are the only ones who approach the Syrians and Armenians in this diameter. In Asia Minor, our Syrians and Armenians occupy an intermediate position, the Arabs, Greeks, Turks, and Armenians having shorter mean head lengths, while the Samaritans and Mesopotamian Arabs are longer-headed.

Except for the Aissoures and Lesghians, who have very short heads, the material from the Caucasus shows head lengths quite comparable to those of the Syrians and Armenians.

TABLE 9. HEAD LENGTH

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	263	167-202	183.06±0.32	7.65±0.22	4.18±0.14
Lebanon ...	163	167-202	183.03±0.40	7.53±0.28	4.11±0.15
Alawiya ...	53	170-199	183.75±0.66	7.17±0.47	3.90±0.26
Damascus .	19	176-199	188.37±0.96	6.21±0.68	3.30±0.36
H-H-Aleppo	17	170-199	186.18±1.22	7.47±0.86	4.01±0.46
Armenians ...	101	169-203	184.30±0.43	6.47±0.31	3.51±0.17

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians diff. x p.e.	Lebanon diff. x p.e.	Alawiya diff. x p.e.	Damascus diff. x p.e.	H-H-Aleppo diff. x p.e.
Total Syrians	... ..	+0.03 0.06	-0.69 0.95	-5.31 5.26	-3.12 2.48
Lebanon	-0.03 0.06	... ..	-0.72 0.94	-5.34 5.13	-3.15 2.44
Alawiya	+0.69 0.95	+0.72 0.94	... ..	-4.62 3.95	-2.43 1.75
Damascus	+5.31 5.26	+5.34 5.13	+4.62 3.95	... ..	+2.19 1.41
H-H-Aleppo	+3.12 2.48	+3.15 2.44	+2.43 1.75	-2.19 1.41	... ..

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Bulgars	Hasluck and Morant	100
Northern Albanians	Coon	1067
Greeks	Pittard	145
Bulgars	Pittard	200
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Tachtadschy and Bektasch	von Luschan	50
Arabs	Mochi	29
Greeks of Asia Minor	Neophytos	142
Turks	Hasluck and Morant	200
Armenians	Hrdlička	25
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch	105
Armenians	Weissenberg	20
Armenians	Chantre	292
Kurds	Pittard	63
Mesopotamian Jews	Weissenberg	37
Turks	Pittard	200
Armenians	Boas	75
Samaritans	Huxley	35
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice	164
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich	33
Samaritans	Szpidbaum	27
<i>Caucasus</i>		
Aissores	Chantre	22
Lesghians	Chantre	11
Caucasus Armenians	von Erckert	19
Caucasus Jews	Weissenberg	20
Georgian Jews	Weissenberg	33
Georgians	Dzhavahov	900

Head Breadth. The Syrians are not only short-headed but have heads that are absolutely and relatively broad. The mean for the total Syrians is 155.47 millimeters.

The regional differences for this characteristic assume a very

definite pattern, the diameter increasing from north to south and from east to west. Thus, the Alawiin and Homs-Hama-Aleppo Syrians are narrower-headed than the Lebanonites and the Damascus Syrians respectively, and, in turn, the interior groups of Damascus and Homs-Hama-Aleppo are very much narrower-headed than those of coastal Lebanon and Alawiya.

The Armenians with a mean of 157.90 surpass the Syrians by 2.43 millimeters. They are, therefore, almost identical in head breadth with the Armenians of Twarjanowitsch and slightly narrower-headed than those of Boas.

Coon's Northern Albanians are the single group in the Balkans which approximates our Armenian series in mean breadth. In Asia Minor the narrower-headed elements are mainly confined to the east and south, the Mesopotamians, Arabs, Samaritans, and the like having relatively narrow heads.

The Georgian Jews and Lesghians of the Caucasus are similar to our Armenians, while the Aissores and Caucasian Jews rival the Syrians in maximum biparietal breadth.

Cephalic Index. Although the mean cephalic index for total Syria is 85.11, an hyperbrachycephalic index, it is not indicative of the true situation as expressed by the division of the Syrians into geographical subgroups. A glance at table 11 makes it perfectly clear that there are two distinct cephalic index areas, a hyperbrachycephalic area along the coastal regions in Lebanon and Alawiya, and a very low brachycephalic (really mesocephalic) area in the eastern highlands of Damascus and Homs-Hama-Aleppo.

The Armenians measured in Boston are almost identical with the Syrians of Lebanon and Alawiya in mean cephalic index, and agree with the means for Armenians obtained by Boas, Hrdlička, and Chantre.

The highest indices in Asia Minor are those of the Kurds, Turks, Greeks, and Tachtadschy and Bektasch of von Luschan. In the Caucasus, the Lesghians and Aissores are hyperbrachycephalic, while the Caucasus Armenians and Georgian Jews are almost identical with the Armenians of this study.

From our point of view, the evidence of the comparative data is of striking importance, for in it one may perceive that the area of hyperbrachycephaly does not lie in Asia Minor but in the Caucasus region.

TABLE 10. HEAD BREADTH

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	265	135-170	155.47±0.22	5.31±0.16	3.42±0.10
Lebanon ...	165	135-170	156.43±0.28	5.31±0.20	3.39±0.13
Alawiya ...	53	144-167	154.78±0.49	5.25±0.34	3.39±0.22
Damascus .	19	144-161	153.67±0.65	4.17±0.46	2.71±0.30
H-H-Aleppo	17	144-164	151.72±0.74	4.53±0.52	2.99±0.35
Armenians ...	101	143-173	157.90±0.32	4.82±0.23	3.05±0.14

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	...	-0.96	2.67	+0.69	1.28	+1.80	2.61	+3.75	4.87
Lebanon	+0.96	2.67	...	...	+1.65	2.95	+2.76	3.89	+4.71	5.96
Alawiya	-0.69	1.28	-1.65	2.95	...	...	+1.11	1.37	+3.06	3.44
Damascus	-1.80	2.61	-2.76	3.89	-1.11	1.37	...	...	+1.95	1.99
H-H-Aleppo	-3.75	4.87	-4.71	5.96	-3.06	3.44	-1.95	1.99	...	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Bulgars	Pittard	200
Bulgars	Hasluck and Morant	100
Greeks	Pittard	145
Northern Albanians	Coon	1067
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice	164
Mesopotamian Jews	Weissenberg	37
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich	33
Samaritans	Huxley	35
Arabs	Mochi	29
Samaritans	Szpidbaum	27
Turks	Pittard	200
Tachtadschy and Bektasch	von Luschan	50
Turks	Hasluck and Morant	200
Armenians	Weissenberg	20
Armenians	Hrdlička	25
Armenians	Chantre	292
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch	105
Greeks of Asia Minor	Neophytos	142
Kurds	Pittard	63
Armenians	Boas	75
<i>Caucasus</i>		
Georgians	Dzhavahov	900
Aissores	Chantre	22
Caucasus Jews	Weissenberg	20
Caucasus Armenians	von Erckert	19
Georgian Jews	Weissenberg	33
Lesghians	Chantre	11

Head Height. Head height was obtained with the aid of the anthropometer, by measuring directly the distance between trignon and a point on top of the head in the line of a vertical axis running through trignon.

TABLE 11. CEPHALIC INDEX

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	265	74-97	85.11 \pm 0.18	4.35 \pm 0.13	5.11 \pm 0.15
Lebanon . . .	165	74-97	85.77 \pm 0.19	3.69 \pm 0.14	4.30 \pm 0.16
Alawiya . . .	53	74-97	85.80 \pm 0.44	4.77 \pm 0.31	5.56 \pm 0.36
Damascus . .	19	77-91	81.78 \pm 0.47	3.06 \pm 0.33	3.74 \pm 0.41
H-H-Aleppo	17	74-88	81.54 \pm 0.56	3.45 \pm 0.40	4.23 \pm 0.49
Armenians . .	101	74-94	85.81 \pm 0.24	3.65 \pm 0.17	4.25 \pm 0.20

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians	Lebanon	Alawiya	Damascus	H-H-Aleppo
	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	-0.66 2.54	-0.69 1.47	+3.33 6.61	+3.57 6.16
Lebanon	+0.66 2.54	...	-0.03 0.06	+3.99 7.82	+4.23 7.17
Alawiya	+0.69 1.47	+0.03 0.06	...	+4.02 6.28	+4.26 6.00
Damascus	-3.33 6.61	-3.99 7.82	-4.02 6.28	...	+0.24 0.33
H-H-Aleppo	-3.57 6.16	-4.23 7.17	-4.26 6.00	-0.24 0.33	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Bulgars	Pittard 200	79.88
Greeks	Pittard 145	81.92 \pm 0.26
Bulgars	Hasluck and Morant 100	83.26 \pm 0.27
Northern Albanians	Coon 1007	84.84 \pm 0.09
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice 164	76.61 \pm 0.18
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich 33	76.85 \pm 0.38
Samaritans	Szpidbaum 27	77.64 \pm 0.43
Samaritans	Huxley 35	78.1
Mesopotamian Jews	Weissenberg 37	78.1
Arabs	Mochi 29	81.59
Turks	Pittard 200	82.24
Armenians	Weissenberg 20	84.1
Armenians	Boas 75	85.11 \pm 0.28
Armenians	Hrdlička 25	85.35
Armenians	Chantre 292	85.77
Kurds	Pittard 63	86.49
Tachtadschy and Bektasch	von Luschan 50	86.56 \pm 0.18
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch 105	86.89
Turks	Hasluck and Morant 200	87.20 \pm 0.17
Greeks of Asia Minor	Neophytos 142	87.21
<i>Caucasus</i>		
Georgians	Dzhavahov 900	83.2
Caucasus Jews	Weissenberg 20	84.7
Georgian Jews	Weissenberg 33	85.9
Caucasus Armenians	von Erckert 19	86.21 \pm 0.36
Leghians	Chantre 11	87.77
Aissores	Chantre 22	89.50

There are no significant differences between the mean head heights of Syrians and Armenians, both having diameters that are slightly greater than 127 millimeters. The Syrians of Damascus and Homs-Hama-Aleppo have the largest head heights, with sta-

tistically significant differences from the Lebanon and Alawiya subgroups. The inhabitants of Alawiya have by far the smallest head height mean, the higher diameter of the Lebanese probably indicating a greater amount of infusion of the more dolichocephalic elements from the interior highland provinces. The most brachycephalic types of Syria, then, have the lowest head heights, while the longer-headed elements have higher heads.

The Armenians, Greeks, and Tachtadschy of Asia Minor have head height means that are many millimeters greater than those of our Syrians and Armenians. But differences in technique and the lack of a standard method of measuring this diameter alone are sufficient to account for the appearance of these large divergencies.

TABLE 12. HEAD HEIGHT

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	252	98-148	127.77 \pm 0.30	7.14 \pm 0.21	5.59 \pm 0.17
Lebanon . . .	161	98-145	127.98 \pm 0.40	7.53 \pm 0.28	5.88 \pm 0.22
Alawiya . . .	44	110-142	126.06 \pm 0.62	6.06 \pm 0.44	4.81 \pm 0.35
Damascus . .	19	125-139	129.11 \pm 0.57	3.66 \pm 0.40	2.83 \pm 0.31
H-H-Aleppo	17	113-148	129.46 \pm 1.37	8.37 \pm 0.97	4.65 \pm 0.54
Armenians . .	101	112-153	127.24 \pm 0.49	7.37 \pm 0.35	5.79 \pm 0.27

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	. . . . .		-0.21	0.42	+1.71	2.48	-1.34	2.09	-1.69	1.21
Lebanon	+0.21	0.42	. . . . .		+1.92	2.63	-1.13	1.64	-1.48	1.03
Alawiya	-1.71	2.48	-1.92	2.63	. . . . .		-3.05	3.63	-3.40	2.27
Damascus	+1.34	2.09	+1.13	1.64	+3.05	3.63	. . . . .		-0.35	0.24
H-H-Aleppo	+1.69	1.21	+1.48	1.03	+3.40	2.27	+0.35	0.24	. . . . .

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Greeks	Pittard	145 123.47
Bulgars	Hasluck and Morant	100 123.48
Bulgars	Pittard	200 123.48
Northern Albanians	Coon	1067 128.34 \pm 0.12
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Turks	Pittard	200 125.5
Samaritans	Szpidbaum	27 127.03 \pm 0.67
Kurds	Pittard	63 128.6
Armenians	Tworjanowitsch	105 131.85
Greeks of Asia Minor	Neophytos	142 132.85
Armenians	Hrdlička	25 137.
Tachtadschy and Bektasch	von Luschan	50 137.34 \pm 0.61
<i>Caucasus</i>		
Caucasus Armenians	von Erckert	19 129.58 \pm 1.22

Length-Height Index. Both the Syrians and Armenians are in the hypsicephalic class. Syria is geographically quite uniform in this characteristic. There are no statistically significant differences between any of the subgroups.

In the Balkans, the Northern Albanians have a mean length-height index comparable to that of the Syrians and Armenians.

The Greeks, Tachtadschy, and Armenians of Asia Minor have a much higher ratio of head height to head length, while the Kurds with a mean of 69.48 show no significant divergence.

The Armenians of the Caucasus have higher and shorter heads than the Syrians and Armenians of this study.

TABLE 13. LENGTH-HEIGHT INDEX

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	251	55-81	69.92 \pm 0.19	4.35 \pm 0.13	6.22 \pm 0.19
Lebanon . . .	160	55-81	70.23 \pm 0.22	4.14 \pm 0.16	5.89 \pm 0.22
Alawiya . . .	44	61-81	68.77 \pm 0.51	4.98 \pm 0.36	7.24 \pm 0.52
Damascus . .	19	64-75	69.41 \pm 0.48	3.12 \pm 0.34	4.50 \pm 0.49
H-H-Aleppo	17	58-81	70.01 \pm 0.92	5.64 \pm 0.65	8.06 \pm 0.93
Armenians . .	101	60-82	69.04 \pm 0.27	4.01 \pm 0.19	5.81 \pm 0.28

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians diff. x p.e.	Lebanon diff. x p.e.	Alawiya diff. x p.e.	Damascus diff. x p.e.	H-H-Aleppo diff. x p.e.
Total Syrians		-0.31 1.03	+1.15 2.09	+0.51 0.98	-0.09 0.10
Lebanon	+0.31 1.03		+1.46 2.61	+0.82 1.55	+0.22 0.23
Alawiya	-1.15 2.09	-1.46 2.61		-0.64 0.91	-1.24 1.18
Damascus	-0.51 0.98	-0.82 1.55	+0.64 0.91		-0.60 0.58
H-H-Aleppo	+0.09 0.10	-0.22 0.23	+1.24 1.18	+0.60 0.58	

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Greeks	Pittard 145	65.96
Bulgars	Pittard 200	65.99
Bulgars	Hasluck and Morant 100	67.33 *
Northern Albanians	Coon 1067	69.02 \pm 0.07
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Samaritans	Szpidbaum 27	66.40 \pm 0.33
Turks	Pittard 200	67.65
Kurds	Pittard 63	69.48
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch 105	72.53
Greeks of Asia Minor	Neophytos 142	73.05
Tachtadschy and Bektasch	von Luschan 50	78.02 \pm 0.31
Armenians	Hrdlička 25	81.7
<i>Caucasus</i>		
Caucasus Armenians	von Erckert 19	71.00 \pm 0.69

* Index of means.

Breadth-Height Index. The Syrians as a whole have breadth-height indices that are in the metriocephalic class. There are considerable regional disparities of this index in Syria. In the main, they resolve into a difference between coastal and interior districts, the residents of Lebanon and Alawiya having decidedly lower and broader heads than those from Damascus and Homs-Hama-Aleppo.

In comparison to the Syrians, the Armenians of Boston have lower breadth-height indices. The latter differ extraordinarily from the Armenians measured by Hrdlička, the latter being distinctly hypsicephalic, with a mean of 88.38. This index is due specifically

TABLE 14. BREADTH-HEIGHT INDEX

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	251	61-102	82.43 \pm 0.20	4.62 \pm 0.14	5.60 \pm 0.17
Lebanon ...	159	70-93	82.22 \pm 0.23	4.32 \pm 0.16	5.25 \pm 0.20
Alawiya ...	44	73-90	81.56 \pm 0.35	3.42 \pm 0.25	4.19 \pm 0.30
Damascus .	19	76-93	84.41 \pm 0.63	4.05 \pm 0.44	4.80 \pm 0.53
H-H-Aleppo	17	76-102	85.64 \pm 1.01	6.18 \pm 0.71	7.22 \pm 0.84
Armenians ...	101	71-93	80.63 \pm 0.31	4.59 \pm 0.22	5.69 \pm 0.27

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians	Lebanon	Alawiya	Damascus	H-H-Aleppo
	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.
Total Syrians	... ..	+0.21 0.70	+0.87 2.18	-1.98 3.00	-3.21 3.12
Lebanon	-0.21 0.70	... ..	+0.66 1.61	-2.19 3.13	-3.42 3.32
Alawiya	-0.87 2.18	-0.66 1.61	... ..	-2.85 3.96	-4.08 3.81
Damascus	+1.98 3.00	+2.19 3.13	+2.85 3.96	... ..	-1.23 1.03
H-H-Aleppo	+3.21 3.12	+3.42 3.32	+4.08 3.81	+1.23 1.03	... ..

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Greeks	Pittard	145
Bulgars	Hasluck and Morant	100
Northern Albanians	Coon	1067
Bulgars	Pittard	200
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Kurds	Pittard	63
Turks	Pittard	200
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch	105
Greeks of Asia Minor	Neophytos	142
Samaritans	Szpidabaum	27
Armenians	Hrdlička	25
Tachtadschy and Bektasch	von Luschan	50
<i>Caucasus</i>		
Caucasus Armenians	von Erckert	19

* Index of means.

to their excessively greater head heights rather than to any difference in head breadth. Again it seems probable that variations in technique may be responsible, in large measure, for the differences.

Head Circumference. Maximum horizontal head circumference is considered to be an index of gross head size. Assuming this to be the case, then the members of the Damascus group may be said to have the largest heads and the Alawiin the smallest. The difference between the means of these two groups is 12.60 millimeters, this deviation being 5.02 times greater than the probable error of the difference. The Lebanon and Homs-Hama-Aleppo subgroups are in an intermediate position and show differences that are statistically significant only from the smaller Alawiya mean.

The Armenians of Boston were not measured for this character, but the evidence of the comparative table would indicate that the Syrians have larger heads than the Armenians of Weissenberg and Twarjanowitsch.

TABLE 15. HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	263	502-597	552.62±0.70	16.80±0.49	3.05±0.09
Lebanon . . .	163	502-597	554.78±0.90	17.04±0.64	3.08±0.12
Alawiya . . .	53	514-585	544.82±1.49	16.08±1.05	2.95±0.19
Damascus . .	19	526-585	557.42±2.02	13.08±1.43	2.35±0.26
H-H-Aleppo	17	526-597	553.34±2.45	15.00±1.74	2.71±0.31

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	...	-2.16	1.89	+7.80	4.73	-4.80	2.24	-0.72	0.28
Lebanon	+2.16	1.89	...	...	+9.96	5.67	-2.64	1.15	+1.44	0.56
Alawiya	-7.80	4.73	-9.96	5.67	...	...	-12.60	5.02	-8.52	2.97
Damascus	+4.80	2.24	+2.64	1.15	+12.60	5.02	...	...	+4.08	1.28
H-H-Aleppo	+0.72	0.28	-1.44	0.56	+8.52	2.97	-4.08	1.28	...	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Samaritans	27	547.2±0.31
Armenians	20	548.
Armenians	105	550.33

Bizygomatic Diameter. In face breadth, for the first time, we meet with a feature which definitely distinguishes the Armenians from the Syrians, the former being almost 4 millimeters greater in this diameter. In Syria itself, the inhabitants of Damascus have the

narrowest faces, while those of Alawiya in the northwest possess the broadest. Nevertheless, the 2.25 millimeters difference between them is but a possibly significant difference, and may be merely the result of the random sampling process.

TABLE 16. BIZYGOMATIC DIAMETER

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	264	125-154	138.85 \pm 0.22	5.35 \pm 0.16	3.85 \pm 0.11
Lebanon ...	165	125-154	138.75 \pm 0.28	5.35 \pm 0.20	3.86 \pm 0.14
Alawiya ...	53	125-154	139.55 \pm 0.52	5.65 \pm 0.37	4.05 \pm 0.27
Damascus .	18	130-149	137.30 \pm 0.77	4.85 \pm 0.55	3.53 \pm 0.40
H-H-Aleppo	17	130-149	138.75 \pm 0.69	4.20 \pm 0.49	3.03 \pm 0.35
Armenians ...	101	120-163	142.84 \pm 0.41	6.09 \pm 0.29	4.26 \pm 0.20

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians	Lebanon	Alawiya	Damascus	H-H-Aleppo
	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.
Total Syrians	... ..	+0.10 0.28	-0.70 1.23	+1.55 1.94	+0.10 1.37
Lebanon	-0.10 0.28	... ..	-0.80 1.36	+1.45 1.77	0.00 0.00
Alawiya	+0.70 1.23	+0.80 1.36	... ..	+2.25 2.42	+0.80 0.92
Damascus	-1.55 1.94	-1.45 1.77	-2.25 2.42	... ..	-1.45 1.41
H-H-Aleppo	-0.10 1.37	0.00 0.00	-0.80 0.92	+1.45 1.41	... ..

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Bulgars	Hasluck and Morant	100 137.08 \pm 0.33
Greeks	Pittard	145 139.9
Bulgars	Pittard	200 140.59
Northern Albanians	Coon	1067 142.35 \pm 0.12
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Samaritans	Huxley	35 132.
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice	164 133.32 \pm 0.26
Samaritans	Szpidbaum	27 133.85 \pm 0.79
Mesopotamian Jews	Weissenberg	37 134.
Armenians	Weissenberg	20 136.
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich	33 137.73 \pm 0.53
Armenians	Hrdlička	25 140.6
Kurds	Pittard	63 141.06
Tachtadschy and Bektasch	von Luschan	50 141.34 \pm 0.44
Turks	Pittard	200 141.4
Armenians	Chantre	292 141.60
Turks	Hasluck and Morant	200 142.28 \pm 0.25
Greeks of Asia Minor	Neophytos	142 143.
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch	105 143.45
Armenians	Boas	75 143.63 \pm 0.43
<i>Caucasus</i>		
Aissores	Chantre	22 137.
Caucasus Jews	Weissenberg	20 141.
Caucasus Armenians	von Erckert	19 141.58 \pm 1.13
Georgian Jews	Weissenberg	33 142.
Georgians	Dzhavahov	900 143.
Lesghians	Chantre	11 143.

Our Armenians agree very closely in this dimension with most of the other Armenian series listed in the comparative table, as well as with the groups from the Caucasus with the exception of the Aissoures.

Cephalo-Facial Index. This ratio presents no striking differences between Syrians and Armenians, inasmuch as the greater facial dimensions of the Armenians are matched by their larger cranial breadths. Thus the Syrians with narrower faces and narrower heads have a cephalo-facial index of the same magnitude as that of the Armenians.

The regional differences center mainly about the higher index of the inhabitants of the Homs-Hama-Aleppo district, whose narrow heads distinguish them significantly from all the other provinces.

Total Face Height. The Syrians, with a mean total face height of 122.90 millimeters, are members of the moderate to long-faced groups of mankind. This does not represent the actual condition for the whole of Syria, inasmuch as the subgroups show considerable irregularity, the total mean being heavily overweighted by the 164 individuals of the Lebanon district.

The northern section of Syria is markedly longer-faced than the Lebanon and Damascus areas of the south. Homs-Hama-Aleppo has a mean face height of 126.40 and Alawiya 124.00, compared to 122.35 and 122.80 for Lebanon and Damascus respectively. It is possible that this long-faced condition is the result of influences from north of Syria, for the Armenians possess a still higher mean of 127.96 millimeters. If we turn to the comparative table for enlightenment on this point, we find that the evidence is in no manner consistent. The Armenians and other groups to the north vary from 120.2 to 130.24 millimeters, while the series to the south and east of Syria range from 114.53 to 128.67.

Facial Index. The men of Homs-Hama-Aleppo are relatively as well as absolutely the longest-faced group in all Syria. They are even more leptoprosopic than the Armenians who have a mean facial index of 89.74. The latter are, nevertheless, longer-faced than the Syrians as a whole.

In the Balkans, we find that the Bulgars and Coon's Northern Albanians are less leptoprosopic than our material. In Asia Minor, the Syrians stand in an intermediate position between the Mesopotamians at Kish and the hyperleptoprosopic Samaritans, Meso-

TABLE 17. CEPHALO-FACIAL INDEX

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	264	79-99	89.57 \pm 0.13	3.18 \pm 0.09	3.55 \pm 0.10
Lebanon ...	165	82-99	89.15 \pm 0.14	2.70 \pm 0.10	3.03 \pm 0.11
Alawiya ...	53	79-96	90.29 \pm 0.34	3.69 \pm 0.24	4.09 \pm 0.27
Damascus .	18	85-96	89.84 \pm 0.38	2.40 \pm 0.27	2.67 \pm 0.30
H-H-Aleppo	17	88-96	91.82 \pm 0.40	2.43 \pm 0.28	2.65 \pm 0.31
Armenians ...	101	78-99	90.33 \pm 0.23	3.50 \pm 0.17	3.87 \pm 0.18

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians	Lebanon	Alawiya	Damascus	H-H-Aleppo
	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.
Total Syrians	... ..	+0.42 2.10	-0.72 1.95	-0.27 0.68	-2.25 5.36
Lebanon	-0.42 2.10	... ..	-1.14 3.08	-0.69 1.73	-2.67 6.36
Alawiya	+0.72 1.95	+1.14 3.08	... ..	+0.45 0.88	-1.53 2.89
Damascus	+0.27 0.68	+0.69 1.73	-0.45 0.88	... ..	-1.98 3.60
H-H-Aleppo	+2.25 5.36	+2.67 6.36	+1.53 2.89	+1.98 3.60	... ..

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Bulgars	Hasluck and Morant 100	90.12
Northern Albanians	Coon 1067	90.26 \pm 0.07
Greeks	Pittard 145	90.90
Bulgars	Pittard 200	93.33
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Armenians	Weissenberg 20	88.89 *
Kurds	Pittard 63	89.95
Armenians	Boas 75	90.09
Samaritans	Szpidbaum 27	90.19 *
Turks	Hasluck and Morant 200	90.25
Armenians	Chantre 292	90.69 *
Armenians	Hrdlička 25	90.7
Greeks of Asia Minor	Neophytos 142	90.74
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch 105	90.89 *
Samaritans	Huxley 35	91.17 *
Tachtadschy and Bektasch	von Luschan 50	92.60 \pm 0.25
Turks	Pittard 200	92.76
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice 164	92.93 *
Mesopotamian Jews	Weissenberg 37	93.06
Arabs	Mochi 29	93.36 *
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich 33	94.21 \pm 0.38
<i>Caucasus</i>		
Aissores	Chantre 22	87.74 *
Georgian Jews	Weissenberg 33	89.87
Caucasus Armenians	von Erckert 19	90.47 \pm 0.50
Caucasus Jews	Weissenberg 20	90.97
Georgians	Dzhavahov 900	92.86
Lesghians	Chantre 11	90.50 *

* Index of means.

potamian Arabs, and Jews. The Caucasian Jews are slightly shorter-faced than the Syrians and Armenians of our series.

TABLE 18. TOTAL FACE HEIGHT

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	264	100-144	122.90 \pm 0.25	6.10 \pm 0.18	4.96 \pm 0.15
Lebanon ...	164	100-144	122.35 \pm 0.33	6.25 \pm 0.23	5.11 \pm 0.19
Alawiya ...	53	110-134	124.00 \pm 0.55	5.95 \pm 0.39	4.80 \pm 0.31
Damascus .	19	115-134	122.80 \pm 0.57	3.70 \pm 0.40	3.01 \pm 0.33
H-H-Aleppo	17	115-139	126.40 \pm 0.84	5.15 \pm 0.60	4.07 \pm 0.47
Armenians ...	100	114-147	127.96 \pm 0.46	6.85 \pm 0.33	5.35 \pm 0.26

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	...	+0.55	1.34	-1.10	1.83	+0.10	0.16	-3.50	3.98
Lebanon	-0.55	1.34	...	...	-1.65	2.58	-0.45	0.68	-4.05	4.45
Alawiya	+1.10	1.83	+1.65	2.58	...	...	+1.20	1.52	-2.40	2.40
Damascus	-0.10	0.16	+0.45	0.68	-1.20	1.52	...	...	-3.60	3.56
H-H-Aleppo	+3.50	3.98	+4.05	4.45	+2.40	2.40	+3.60	3.56	...	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Bulgars	Hasluck and Morant	100 117.14 \pm 0.42
Northern Albanians	Coon	921 123.90 \pm 0.14
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice	164 114.53 \pm 0.37
Samaritans	Szpidbaum	27 120.0 \pm 0.94
Armenians	Hrdlička	25 120.2
Tachtadschy and Bektasch	von Luschan	50 121.44 \pm 0.55
Armenians	Weissenberg	20 122.
Mesopotamian Jews	Weissenberg	37 124.
Turks	Hasluck and Morant	200 124.22 \pm 0.31
Samaritans	Huxley	35 125.
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrlich	33 128.67 \pm 0.89
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch	105 130.24
<i>Caucasus</i>		
Caucasus Armenians	von Erckert	19 123.16 \pm 1.18
Caucasus Jews	Weissenberg	20 125.
Georgian Jews	Weissenberg	33 125.
Georgians	Dzhavahov	900 126.

Upper Face Height. The fact that this measurement follows the same tendencies observed in the case of total face height proves that the differences between the subgroups lie somewhere between nasion and prosthion, and not in the lower jaw.

Here again, the Homs-Hama-Aleppo subgroup is by far the longest, exceeding all the others as well as the total series by more than 5 millimeters. The Aleppo mean is also greater than that of the Armenians, the latter having, nevertheless, a longer mean face height than the Syrians as a whole.

TABLE 19. FACIAL INDEX

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	263	74-101	88.58 \pm 0.18	4.44 \pm 0.13	5.01 \pm 0.15
Lebanon . . .	164	74-101	88.26 \pm 0.23	4.40 \pm 0.16	4.99 \pm 0.19
Alawiya . . .	53	74-101	88.94 \pm 0.42	4.56 \pm 0.30	5.13 \pm 0.34
Damascus . .	18	82-93	89.26 \pm 0.44	2.76 \pm 0.31	3.09 \pm 0.35
H-H-Aleppo	17	86-101	91.74 \pm 0.53	3.24 \pm 0.37	3.53 \pm 0.41
Armenians . . .	100	78-110	89.74 \pm 0.37	5.53 \pm 0.26	6.16 \pm 0.29

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	. . . . .		+0.32	1.14	-0.36	0.78	-0.68	1.45	-3.16	5.64
Lebanon	-0.32	1.14	. . . . .		-0.68	1.42	-1.00	2.04	-3.48	6.11
Alawiya	+0.36	0.78	+0.68	1.42	. . . . .		-0.32	0.52	-2.80	4.12
Damascus	+0.68	1.45	+1.00	2.04	+0.32	0.52	. . . . .		-2.48	3.59
H-H-Aleppo	+3.16	5.64	+3.48	6.11	+2.80	4.12	+2.48	3.59	. . . . .

COMPARATIVE DATA

COMPARATIVE DATA		No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>			
Bulgars	Hasluck and Morant	100	85.47 \pm 0.29
Northern Albanians	Coon	921	87.06 \pm 0.11
<i>Asia Minor</i>			
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice	164	85.14 \pm 0.29
Armenians	Hrdlička	25	85.5
Tachtadschy and Bektasch	von Luschan	50	85.88 \pm 0.58
Turks	Hasluck and Morant	200	87.40 \pm 0.23
Samaritans	Szpidbaum	27	89.7
Armenians	Weissenberg	20	89.7
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch	105	90.79
Mesopotamian Jews	Weissenberg	37	92.5
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich	33	93.36 \pm 0.68
Samaritans	Huxley	35	94.4
<i>Caucasus</i>			
Caucasus Armenians	von Erckert	19	86.74 \pm 0.97
Caucasus Jews	Weissenberg	20	88.6
Georgian Jews	Weissenberg	33	88.0
Georgians	Dzhavahov	900	88.1

Upper Facial Index. The upper facial index follows the trend of the total facial index, the Homs-Hama-Aleppo subgroup having the most leptene faces, with the Damascus group following next in line.

The Armenians with a mean of 53.67 are intermediate between the hyperleptene Aleppo group and the moderately leptene total Syrians.

Minimum Frontal Diameter. The mean minimum diameter measured between the frontal crests is 106.82 millimeters for adult male Syrians. This is slightly smaller than the mean for the Armenians, but the difference is not statistically significant.

TABLE 20. UPPER FACE HEIGHT

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	265	55-89	72.80±0.20	4.85±0.14	6.69±0.20
Lebanon ...	165	60-89	72.50±0.25	4.70±0.17	6.48±0.24
Alawiya ...	53	55-84	72.55±0.50	5.40±0.35	7.44±0.49
Damascus .	19	65-79	72.55±0.56	3.60±0.39	4.96±0.54
H-H-Aleppo	17	70-84	77.90±0.58	3.55±0.41	4.56±0.53
Armenians ...	100	65-91	76.61±0.31	4.64±0.22	6.06±0.29

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	...	+0.30	0.94	+0.25	0.46	+0.25	0.42	-5.10	8.23
Lebanon	-0.30	0.94	...	...	-0.05	0.09	-0.05	0.08	-5.40	8.57
Alawiya	-0.25	0.46	+0.05	0.09	...	...	0.00	0.00	-5.35	6.95
Damascus	-0.25	0.42	+0.05	0.08	0.00	0.00	...	...	-5.35	6.61
H-H-Aleppo	+5.10	8.23	+5.40	8.57	+5.35	6.95	+5.35	6.61	...	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Northern Albanians	Coon	921
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice	164
Tachtadschy and Bektasch	von Luschan	50
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich	33
		73.55±0.11
		66.51±0.23
		75.80±0.29
		79.09±0.46

TABLE 21. UPPER FACIAL INDEX

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	264	40-63	52.61±0.15	3.51±0.10	6.67±0.20
Lebanon ...	165	43-63	52.70±0.17	3.24±0.12	6.15±0.23
Alawiya ...	53	43-60	52.10±0.32	3.42±0.22	6.56±0.43
Damascus .	18	49-60	53.00±0.45	2.82±0.32	5.32±0.60
H-H-Aleppo	17	52-60	56.00±0.34	2.07±0.24	3.70±0.43
Armenians ...	100	45-64	53.67±0.23	3.43±0.16	6.39±0.30

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	...	-0.09	0.41	+0.51	1.46	-0.39	0.83	-3.39	6.52
Lebanon	+0.09	0.41	...	...	+0.60	1.67	-0.30	0.63	-3.30	8.46
Alawiya	-0.51	1.46	-0.60	1.67	...	...	-0.90	1.64	-3.90	8.30
Damascus	+0.39	0.83	+0.30	0.63	+0.90	1.64	...	...	-3.00	5.26
H-H-Aleppo	+3.39	6.52	+3.30	8.46	+3.90	8.30	+3.00	5.26	...	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Northern Albanians	Coon	921
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice	164
Tachtadschy and Bektasch	von Luschan	50
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich	33
		51.41±0.08
		49.56±0.18
		53.78±0.24
		57.42±0.40

Of all the districts in Syria, Homs-Hama-Aleppo has the narrowest minimum frontal diameter and Lebanon the broadest. However, the differences between the various subgroups cannot be considered definitely significant.

The important fact brought out by the comparative table is that the various groups of the Balkans and northwest portion of Asia Minor have far greater frontal diameters than either our Syrians or Armenians. It is not clear why there should be such a great divergency between the means for the Boston Armenians and those measured by Twarjanowitsch, but it may be noted that anthropometrists frequently obtain excessive means for the minimum frontal diameter by allowing their caliper points to slip below the

TABLE 22. MINIMUM FRONTAL DIAMETER

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	263	93-124	106.82 \pm 0.21	5.08 \pm 0.15	4.76 \pm 0.14
Lebanon . . .	163	97-124	107.22 \pm 0.27	5.12 \pm 0.19	4.78 \pm 0.18
Alawiya . . .	53	93-116	106.42 \pm 0.46	4.96 \pm 0.32	4.66 \pm 0.31
Damascus . .	19	97-116	106.94 \pm 0.60	3.88 \pm 0.42	3.63 \pm 0.40
H-H-Aleppo	17	93-120	105.54 \pm 1.01	6.20 \pm 0.72	5.87 \pm 0.68
Armenians . .	101	97-121	107.75 \pm 0.31	4.60 \pm 0.22	4.27 \pm 0.21

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians diff. x p.e.	Lebanon diff. x p.e.	Alawiya diff. x p.e.	Damascus diff. x p.e.	H-H-Aleppo diff. x p.e.
Total Syrians . . . . .	...	-0.40 1.21	+0.40 0.80	-0.12 1.90	+1.23 1.24
Lebanon	+0.40 1.21	...	+0.80 1.51	+0.28 0.42	+1.68 1.62
Alawiya	-0.40 0.80	-0.80 1.51	...	-0.52 0.68	+0.88 0.79
Damascus	+0.12 1.90	-0.28 0.42	+0.52 0.68	...	+1.40 1.38
H-H-Aleppo	-1.28 1.24	-1.68 1.62	-0.88 0.79	-1.40 1.38	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Northern Albanians	Coon	1067
Bulgars	Pittard	200
Greeks	Pittard	145
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Samaritans	Huxley	35
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich	33
Greeks of Asia Minor	Neophytos	142
Samaritans	Szpidbaum	27
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice	164
Arabs	Mochi	29
Turks	Pittard	200
Tachtadschy and Bektasch	von Luschan	50
Kurds	Pittard	63
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch	105

temporal crests, thereby including the thickness of the temporal muscles.

Fronto-Parietal Index. The ratio of minimum frontal diameter to maximum head breadth is 68.80 for Syrians and 68.24 for Armenians. Syria as a whole is remarkably uniform in this characteristic.

All the series presented in the comparative table have higher fronto-parietal indices than our Syrians and Armenians. The Greeks of Asia Minor are the only exceptions. This phenomenon is due to the greater frontal diameters of the comparative groups rather than to any differences in cranial breadth.

TABLE 23. FRONTO-PARIETAL INDEX

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	262	60-77	68.80±0.13	3.12±0.09	4.53±0.13
Lebanon . . .	162	60-77	68.56±0.16	3.06±0.11	4.46±0.17
Alawiya . . .	53	60-77	68.92±0.31	3.30±0.22	4.79±0.31
Damascus . .	19	63-74	68.89±0.31	1.98±0.34	2.87±0.31
H-H-Aleppo	17	60-77	69.82±0.57	3.48±0.40	4.98±0.58
Armenians . .	101	61-74	68.24±0.18	2.63±0.12	3.85±0.18

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	...	+0.24	0.96	-0.12	0.34	-0.09	0.26	-1.02	1.76
Lebanon	-0.24	0.96	...	...	-0.36	1.00	-0.33	0.92	-1.26	2.14
Alawiya	+0.12	0.34	+0.36	1.00	...	...	+0.03	0.07	-0.90	1.38
Damascus	+0.09	0.26	+0.33	0.92	-0.03	0.07	...	...	-0.93	1.38
H-H-Aleppo	+1.02	1.76	+1.26	2.14	+0.90	1.38	+0.93	1.38	...	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Northern Albanians	Coon	1067
Greeks	Pittard	145
Bulgars	Pittard	200
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Greeks of Asia Minor	Neophytos	142
Samaritans	Huxley	35
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich	33
Arabs	Mochi	29
Kurds	Pittard	63
Turks	Pittard	200
Tachtadschy and Bektasch	von Luschean	50
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice	164
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch	105
Samaritans	Szpidbaum	27

* Index of means.

Zygo-Frontal Index. Minimum frontal diameter expressed as a percentage of the bizygomatic diameter is 76.94 for Syrians and 75.61 for Armenians. The latter have a lower mean because they possess absolutely and relatively greater facial breadths than the Syrians.

There are no regional significant differences in Syria for this ratio. And again, because of their greater frontal diameters, the comparative groups have, on the whole, higher mean zygo-frontal indices.

TABLE 24. ZYGO-FRONTAL INDEX

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	262	64-91	76.94±0.14	3.48±0.10	4.52±0.13
Lebanon ...	163	68-91	77.14±0.18	3.32±0.12	4.30±0.16
Alawiya ...	53	68-87	76.74±0.31	3.36±0.22	4.38±0.29
Damascus .	18	68-83	77.26±0.54	3.40±0.38	4.40±0.49
H-H-Aleppo	17	64-83	76.34±0.75	4.56±0.53	5.97±0.69
Armenians ...	101	68-92	75.61±0.24	3.52±0.17	4.66±0.22

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	...	-0.20	0.91	+0.20	0.57	-0.32	0.57	+0.60	0.79
Lebanon	+0.20	0.91	...	...	+0.40	1.11	-0.12	0.21	+0.80	1.04
Alawiya	-0.20	0.57	-0.40	1.11	...	...	-0.52	0.84	+0.40	0.49
Damascus	+0.32	0.57	+0.12	0.21	+0.52	0.84	...	...	+0.92	1.00
H-H-Aleppo	-0.60	0.79	-0.80	1.04	-0.40	0.49	-0.92	1.00	...	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Northern Albanians	Coon	1067
Bulgars	Pittard	200
Greeks	Pittard	145
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Greeks of Asia Minor	Neophytos	142
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich	33
Arabs	Mochi	29
Samaritans	Szpidbaum	27
Samaritans	Huxley	35
Turks	Pittard	200
Tachtadschy and Bektasch ...	von Luschan	50
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice	164
Kurds	Pittard	63
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch	105

* Index of means.

Bigonial Diameter. Bigonial diameter, or the breadth of the lower jaw at the gonial angles, is 107.62 millimeters for all Syrians.

The province of Damascus has the smallest bigonial diameter, and that of Homs-Hama-Aleppo, the largest. However, these differences are not statistically significant.

The Armenians with a mean of 109.94 millimeters have lower jaws of significantly greater breadth than those of the Syrians.

TABLE 25. BIGONIAL DIAMETER

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	263	86-125	107.62 \pm 0.25	5.96 \pm 0.18	5.54 \pm 0.16
Lebanon ...	165	86-125	107.46 \pm 0.33	6.20 \pm 0.23	5.77 \pm 0.21
Alawiya ...	53	94-121	107.82 \pm 0.54	5.84 \pm 0.38	5.42 \pm 0.36
Damascus .	19	98-117	106.66 \pm 0.74	4.80 \pm 0.53	4.50 \pm 0.49
H-H-Aleppo	17	98-117	108.46 \pm 0.88	5.40 \pm 0.62	4.98 \pm 0.58
Armenians ...	101	97-128	109.94 \pm 0.43	6.48 \pm 0.31	5.89 \pm 0.28

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	...	+0.16	0.40	-0.20	0.34	+0.96	1.23	-0.84	0.92
Lebanon	-0.16	0.40	...	...	-0.36	0.58	+0.80	0.99	-1.00	1.08
Alawiya	+0.20	0.34	+0.36	0.58	...	...	+1.16	1.26	-0.64	0.62
Damascus	-0.96	1.23	-0.80	0.99	-1.16	1.26	...	...	-1.80	1.57
H-H-Aleppo	+0.84	0.92	+1.00	1.08	+0.64	0.62	+1.80	1.57	...	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Northern Albanians	Coon	1067 107.70 \pm 0.13
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice	164 104.83 \pm 0.29
Armenians	Tworjanowitsch	105 112.26
<i>Caucasus</i>		
Caucasus Armenians	von Erckert	19 108.63 \pm 1.20

Zygo-Gonial Index. The ratio of bigonial to bizygomatic diameter is 77.26 for Syrians and 77.03 for Armenians. The residents of Damascus have relatively broader faces and narrower jaws than those from Lebanon, Alawiya, and Homs-Hama-Aleppo. And, in turn, the Homs-Hama-Aleppo district with a mean index of 78.13 has relatively narrower faces and broader jaws than the Lebanon, Alawiya, and Damascus groups.

Nose Height. Mean nose height for all Syrians is 55.22 millimeters. Of all the Syrian groups, the Homs-Hama-Aleppo have by far the longest noses. The Lebanon, Damascus, and Alawiya districts show no significant differences between their means, all approaching the nasal height of the total series.

On turning to the Armenians, we find that this group presents the astonishing mean nose height of 59.93 millimeters. This is far in excess of the Syrian mean, even including the longer-nosed Syrians of Aleppo. The Georgians of the Caucasus with a nose height of 60 millimeters are the only peoples in the comparative table who rival the Armenians in this feature.

In general, our Syrians may be said to fall in line with the longer-nosed groups of the Balkans, Asia Minor, and Caucasus.

TABLE 26. ZYGO-GONIAL INDEX

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	262	63-89	77.26 \pm 0.16	3.73 \pm 0.11	4.89 \pm 0.14
Lebanon ...	165	63-89	77.17 \pm 0.20	3.77 \pm 0.14	4.89 \pm 0.18
Alawiya ...	53	69-89	77.08 \pm 0.33	3.60 \pm 0.24	4.67 \pm 0.31
Damascus .	18	72-83	76.84 \pm 0.41	2.61 \pm 0.29	3.40 \pm 0.38
H-H-Aleppo	17	66-86	78.13 \pm 0.73	4.47 \pm 0.52	5.72 \pm 0.66
Armenians ...	101	69-86	77.03 \pm 0.27	4.05 \pm 0.19	5.26 \pm 0.25

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	...	+0.09	0.35	+0.18	0.49	+0.42	0.93	-0.87	1.16
Lebanon	-0.09	0.35	...	...	+0.09	0.23	+0.33	0.72	-0.96	1.28
Alawiya	-0.18	0.49	-0.09	0.23	...	...	+0.24	0.45	-1.05	1.31
Damascus	-0.42	0.93	-0.33	0.72	-0.24	0.45	...	...	-1.29	1.54
H-H-Aleppo	+0.87	1.16	+0.96	1.28	+1.05	1.31	+1.29	1.54	...	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Northern Albanians	Coon	1067 75.73 \pm 0.08
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch	105 78.26
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice	164 78.63 *
<i>Caucasus</i>		
Caucasus Armenians	von Erckert	19 76.47 \pm 0.69

* Index of means.

Nose Breadth. Mean nose breadth measured across the alae is of moderate dimensions in the Syrians. This diameter is nearly constant for the various subgroups, with the exception of the inhabitants of the Homs-Hama-Aleppo district. These people have narrower noses than may be found in any of the other provinces.

The Armenians again exceed the Syrians in nasal dimensions, this time by 3.20 millimeters. The Syrians then, have noses that are absolutely shorter and narrower than the Armenians.

The evidence derived from the comparative material is very con-

TABLE 27. NOSE HEIGHT

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	264	40-67	55.22±0.16	3.96±0.12	7.18±0.21
Lebanon ...	165	44-67	55.18±0.20	3.76±0.14	6.81±0.25
Alawiya ...	52	40-67	55.50±0.41	4.40±0.29	7.93±0.52
Damascus .	19	44-63	54.78±0.50	3.20±0.35	5.84±0.64
H-H-Aleppo	17	48-63	57.02±0.62	3.80±0.44	6.66±0.77
Armenians ...	101	51-72	59.93±0.29	4.31±0.21	7.19±0.34

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	...	+0.04	0.15	-0.28	0.62	+0.44	0.83	-1.80	2.81
Lebanon	-0.04	0.15	...	...	-0.32	0.70	+0.40	0.74	-1.84	2.83
Alawiya	+0.28	0.62	+0.32	0.70	...	...	+0.72	1.11	-1.52	2.05
Damascus	-0.44	0.83	-0.40	0.74	-0.72	1.11	...	...	-2.24	2.84
H-H-Aleppo	+1.80	2.81	+1.84	2.83	+1.52	2.05	+2.24	2.84	...	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

		No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>			
Bulgars	Pittard	200	51.93
Bulgars	Hasluck and Morant	100	50.85±0.25
Greeks	Pittard	145	52.3
Northern Albanians	Coon	1066	58.10±0.09
<i>Asia Minor</i>			
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice	164	46.98±0.23
Arabs	Mochi	29	50.24
Greeks of Asia Minor	Neophytos	142	51.94
Turks	Pittard	200	52.48
Armenians	Hrdlička	25	53.
Turks	Hasluck and Morant	200	53.95±0.22
Armenians	Chantre	292	53.98
Samaritans	Szpidbaum	27	54.33±0.45
Samaritans	Huxley	35	55.
Armenians	Weissenberg	20	55.
Kurds	Pittard	63	55.86
Mesopotamian Jews	Weissenberg	37	56.
Armenians	Boas	75	56.28±0.33
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrlich	33	58.52±0.53
<i>Caucasus</i>			
Lesghians	Chantre	11	51.
Aissores	Chantre	22	52.
Caucasus Armenians	von Erckert	19	55.79±0.74
Caucasus Jews	Weissenberg	20	57.
Georgian Jews	Weissenberg	33	58.
Georgians	Dzhavahov	900	60.

fusing, the Armenians ranging in mean nose breadth from 30.40 millimeters to 37.17 millimeters. Our Armenians lean definitely towards the higher limit.

Nasal Index. Both the Syrians and Armenians display mean nasal indices that place them unquestionably among the lepto-

TABLE 28. NOSE BREADTH

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	264	22-42	34.76 \pm 0.12	2.91 \pm 0.09	8.37 \pm 0.25
Lebanon . . .	164	22-42	34.79 \pm 0.15	2.88 \pm 0.11	8.28 \pm 0.31
Alawiya . . .	53	25-42	34.67 \pm 0.26	2.79 \pm 0.18	8.05 \pm 0.53
Damascus . .	19	28-39	34.85 \pm 0.41	2.67 \pm 0.29	7.66 \pm 0.84
H-H-Aleppo	17	25-39	33.59 \pm 0.56	3.45 \pm 0.40	10.27 \pm 1.19
Armenians . .	101	31-45	37.96 \pm 0.18	2.69 \pm 0.13	7.09 \pm 0.34

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians	Lebanon	Alawiya	Damascus	H-H-Aleppo
	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.	diff. x p.e.
Total Syrians	. . . . .	-0.03 0.18	+0.09 0.32	-0.09 0.21	+1.17 2.05
Lebanon	+0.03 0.18	. . . . .	+0.12 0.40	-0.06 0.14	+1.20 2.11
Alawiya	-0.09 0.32	-0.12 0.40	. . . . .	-0.18 0.37	+1.08 1.74
Damascus	+0.09 0.21	+0.06 0.14	+0.18 0.37	. . . . .	+1.26 1.83
H-H-Aleppo	-1.17 2.05	-1.20 2.11	-1.08 1.74	-1.26 1.83	. . . . .

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Bulgars	Hasluck and Morant 100	33.25 \pm 0.19
Northern Albanians	Coon 1066	33.77 \pm 0.06
Greeks	Pittard 145	35.9
Bulgars	Pittard 200	36.67
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Armenians	Twarjanowitsch 105	30.40
Armenians	Weissenberg 20	33.
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice 164	33.54 \pm 0.15
Mesopotamian Jews	Weissenberg 37	34.
Greeks of Asia Minor	Neophytos 142	34.26
Arabs	Mochi 29	35.10
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrich 33	35.39 \pm 0.28
Armenians	Chantre 292	35.60
Armenians	Hrdlička 25	35.6
Turks	Hasluck and Morant 200	35.65 \pm 0.15
Turks	Pittard 200	36.63
Samaritans	Huxley 35	37.
Armenians	Boas 75	37.17 \pm 0.24
Samaritans	Szpidbaum 27	37.77 \pm 0.54
<i>Caucasus</i>		
Georgian Jews	Weissenberg 33	34.
Georgians	Dzhavahov 900	34.
Aissoures	Chantre 22	35.
Caucasus Jews	Weissenberg 20	35.
Caucasus Armenians	von Erckert 19	35.74 \pm 0.58
Lesghians	Chantre 11	36.

rhine stocks of mankind. Although the Armenians have longer and broader noses than the Syrians in absolute dimensions, their nasal indices are significantly alike.

The Homs-Hama-Aleppo district again stands apart from all the

TABLE 29. NASAL INDEX

	No.	Range	Mean	S. D.	C. V.
Total Syrians	262	40-83	63.26 \pm 0.30	7.12 \pm 0.21	11.26 \pm 0.33
Lebanon ...	164	44-83	63.30 \pm 0.35	6.56 \pm 0.24	10.36 \pm 0.39
Alawiya ...	52	40-83	62.74 \pm 0.71	7.56 \pm 0.50	12.05 \pm 0.80
Damascus .	18	52-71	63.26 \pm 0.80	5.04 \pm 0.57	7.97 \pm 0.90
H-H-Aleppo	17	40-75	58.66 \pm 1.22	7.48 \pm 0.87	12.75 \pm 1.47
Armenians ...	101	46-80	63.80 \pm 0.62	6.22 \pm 0.30	9.75 \pm 0.46

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIAN MEANS

	Total Syrians		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Total Syrians	...	...	-0.04	0.09	+0.52	0.68	0.00	0.00	+4.60	3.65
Lebanon	+0.04	0.09	...	...	+0.56	0.73	+0.04	0.05	+4.64	3.65
Alawiya	-0.52	0.68	-0.56	0.73	...	...	-0.52	0.49	+4.08	2.89
Damascus	0.00	0.00	-0.04	0.05	+0.52	0.49	...	...	+4.60	3.15
H-H-Aleppo	-4.60	3.65	-4.64	3.65	-4.08	2.89	-4.60	3.15	...	...

COMPARATIVE DATA

	No.	Mean
<i>Balkans</i>		
Bulgars	Pittard	200
Northern Albanians	Coon	1066
Bulgars	Hasluck and Morant	100
Greeks	Pittard	145
<i>Asia Minor</i>		
Armenians	Weissenberg	20
Mesopotamian Jews	Weissenberg	37
Mesopotamian Arabs	Ehrlich	33
Kurds	Pittard	63
Greeks of Asia Minor	Neophytos	142
Armenians	Chantre	292
Armenians	Boas	75
Samaritans	Huxley	35
Armenians	Hrdlička	25
Turks	Hasluck and Morant	200
Turks	Pittard	200
Samaritans	Szpidbaum	27
Arabs	Mochi	29
Mesopotamians (Kish)	Buxton and Rice	164
<i>Caucasus</i>		
Georgians	Dzhavahov	900
Georgian Jews	Weissenberg	33
Caucasus Jews	Weissenberg	20
Caucasus Armenians	von Erckert	19
Aissores	Chantre	22
Lesghians	Chantre	11

* Index of means.

rest in nasal proportions, with a mean hyperleptorrhine index of 58.66.

The groups whose mean nasal indices are below those of the Syrians and Armenians are as follows: in the Balkans, the Bulgars

and Northern Albanians; in Asia Minor, Weissenberg's Armenians and the Mesopotamian Jews and Arabs; in the Caucasus, the Georgians, Georgian Jews, and Caucasian Jews. All the other groups have higher nasal indices than the Syrians and the Armenians of Boston.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE METRICAL ANALYSIS

In this section, I have presented a description of the Syrians and Armenians, based solely upon a number of metrical criteria which are commonly accepted as being the most important features used in racial analyses. The status of these groups in relation to others in the Near East was also established, by comparisons with certain important series from the Balkans, Asia Minor, and the Caucasus.

Many interesting and vital relationships have appeared as a result of this survey, but these must wait until we have carefully examined the observational data. There are, however, several matters that should be considered at this point. The most important of these is the outcome of the resolution of the Syrian series into provincial groups. Does this subdivision of the Syrians into geographical districts bring to light any *significant* regional differences in metrical features? That there are numerous differences between subgroups, and that many of these differences are often of considerable magnitude, are facts that have already been noted. But before we can reach any definite conclusions as to the value of this evidence, we must first determine whether these differences may not have arisen as a result of the random sampling process. Thus, differences between two samples, solely as a result of the random sampling process, may be less than one times the probable error of the difference in 49.71 per cent of cases, may be from one to two times as large as the probable error of the difference in 32.58 per cent of cases, two to three times in 13.36 per cent of cases, three to four times the probable error of the difference in 3.64 per cent of cases, etcetera.

In order to prove that the differences found between Syrian groups are not merely due to the random sampling process, in table 30 I have tabulated a summary of the dispersion values of the x p.e. for 28 characters, measurements, and indices. According to the theoretical frequency of x p.e.'s for this number of features,

we may expect 13.92 criteria to have x p.e.'s between 0-1, 9.12 between 1-2, 3.74 between 2-3, etcetera.

If we examine the actual results obtained for the Syrian groups, we find that the closest fit to the normal or expected frequency of divergencies lies between the Total Syrians and the Lebanon and Alawiya districts. These two groups show no differences with the total series, as well as between themselves, that could not be wholly ascribed to the random sampling process.

On the other hand, the Damascus and Homs-Hama-Aleppo subgroups stand apart from all the other series, with x p.e. values so

TABLE 30. DISPERSION OF VALUES OF x p.e. FOR 28 CHARACTERS

x p.e.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6+
Theoretical Expectation ..	13.92	9.12	3.74	1.02	0.17	0.02	0.00
Total Syrians — Lebanon ...	19	6	3	0	0	0	0
Total Syrians — Alawiya ...	16	8	3	0	1	0	0
Total Syrians — Damascus ..	15	5	3	2	1	1	1
Total Syrians — H-H-Aleppo	7	8	4	3	1	2	3
Lebanon — Alawiya	11	10	5	1	0	1	0
Lebanon — Damascus	15	6	2	2	1	1	1
Lebanon — H-H-Aleppo.....	5	10	4	2	1	1	5
Alawiya — Damascus	14	5	2	4	1	1	1
Alawiya — H-H-Aleppo	7	6	9	2	1	0	3
Damascus — H-H-Aleppo ...	5	13	3	5	0	1	1

far beyond the range of normal probability for a random sample that they must therefore be considered as anthropometrically individual populations.

The Homs-Hama-Aleppo district is more markedly differentiated from the Total Syrian series than the Damascenes, the former showing 9 characters with x p.e. values greater than three as against the latter's 5, in contrast to the normal expected frequency of 1.22 for a random sample population. The Lebanon group also presents more significant differences with the Homs-Hama-Aleppo series than with the Damascenes. The number of characters with x p.e. values of three or more amount to 9 between Lebanon and Homs-Hama-Aleppo in comparison with 5 between Lebanon and Damascus. And finally, a similar situation may be observed in the case of the Alawiin, for here too more significant differences occur in comparison with the Homs-Hama-Aleppo group than with the Damascenes.

If we pause to consider those features which distinguish the Syrians of Damascus from those of Lebanon and Alawiya, we find that

the former have shallower chests, higher relative sitting heights, longer and narrower heads, higher skull vaults, narrower faces, shorter noses and narrower jaws.

The Syrians of Homs-Hama-Aleppo are differentiated from the inhabitants of Lebanon and Alawiya, in their significantly taller statures, longer and narrower heads, heads higher absolutely as well as in relation to their breadth, smaller minimum frontal diameters, excessively longer faces, longer and narrower noses, and considerably broader jaws.

And in turn, the Syrians of Homs-Hama-Aleppo are distinguished from those of the Damascus district in having taller statures, broader and deeper chests, lower relative sitting heights, head lengths and breadths that are absolutely shorter and narrower but not relatively so, faces that are broader and markedly longer, and noses of greater length and diminished breadth.

In Syria, not only do we find regional differences in measurements and indices of head face and body, but also distinct dissimilarities in variability of these features as expressed by the coefficient of variation. In table 31 are listed the coefficients of variation for each characteristic in every subgroup as well as for the total series.

There is no doubt that the Damascus district is the most homogeneous and least variable of all in metrical features. The average coefficient, exclusive of age, is 4.24 for Damascus, compared with 5.39 for Lebanon, 5.48 for Alawiya, and 5.42 for Homs-Hama-Aleppo.

We have already called the reader's attention to the limited age range and age variability of the Damascus group. Unquestionably, the smaller coefficients of variation of these people are to be ascribed in part to this fact. But if one considers the small size of the series, only 19 individuals, and the constant manner in which this group varies from the rest, there still remain adequate grounds for concluding that the Syrians of Damascus are more homogeneous than those from the other districts.

The group with the next smallest variability is that of the Homs-Hama-Aleppo provinces. This series, although only represented by 17 subjects, has a mean coefficient that is but 0.03 units greater than that of the Lebanon district with 165 individuals. There are no significant differences between the Lebanon and Alawiya subgroups in homogeneity and variability of metrical features.

TABLE 31. SYRIAN COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION *

	Total	Lebanon	Alawiya	Damascus	H-H-Aleppo
Age	33.40	30.08	33.28	<i>13.68</i>	26.88
Stature	3.98	3.98	4.25	3.96	<i>3.65</i>
Biacromial diameter	6.48	6.89	5.57	6.18	<i>4.28</i>
Relative shoulder breadth	5.63	5.71	6.17	<i>3.57</i>	5.24
Sitting height	3.98	4.11	3.85	<i>3.32</i>	4.15
Relative sitting height	<i>3.32</i>	2.85	4.26	3.04	<i>2.76</i>
Chest breadth	7.11	7.53	<i>5.63</i>	6.33	6.44
Chest depth	9.05	8.71	7.71	<i>5.46</i>	12.56
Head length	4.18	4.11	3.90	<i>3.30</i>	4.01
Head breadth	3.42	3.39	3.39	<i>2.71</i>	2.99
Cephalic index	5.11	4.30	5.56	<i>3.74</i>	4.23
Head height	5.59	5.88	4.81	<i>2.83</i>	4.65
Length-height index	6.22	5.89	7.24	<i>4.50</i>	8.06
Breadth-height index	5.60	5.25	<i>4.19</i>	4.80	7.22
Head circumference	3.05	3.08	2.95	<i>2.35</i>	2.71
Bizygomatic diameter	3.85	3.86	4.05	3.53	<i>3.03</i>
Cephalo-facial index	3.55	3.03	4.09	<i>2.67</i>	2.65
Total face height	4.96	5.11	4.80	<i>3.01</i>	4.07
Facial index	5.01	4.99	5.13	<i>3.09</i>	3.53
Upper face height	6.69	6.48	7.44	4.96	<i>4.56</i>
Upper facial index	6.67	6.15	6.56	5.32	<i>3.70</i>
Minimum frontal diameter....	4.76	4.78	4.66	<i>3.63</i>	5.87
Fronto-parietal index	4.53	4.46	4.79	<i>2.87</i>	4.98
Zygo-frontal index	4.52	<i>4.30</i>	4.38	4.40	5.97
Bigonial diameter	5.54	5.77	5.42	<i>4.50</i>	4.98
Zygo-gonial index	4.89	4.89	4.67	<i>3.40</i>	5.72
Nose height	7.18	6.81	7.93	<i>5.84</i>	6.66
Nose breadth	8.37	8.28	8.05	<i>7.66</i>	10.27
Nose index	11.26	10.36	12.05	<i>7.97</i>	12.75
Average	5.52	5.39	5.48	4.24	5.42

* That constant which is the lowest for each measurement has been italicized to aid the reader in evaluating these results.

Syrians and Armenians. A comparison between the Armenians and Syrians in measurements and indices is contained in table 32, in the form of a summary of the differences of the means and their x p.e.'s. Because of the strong geographical differentiation in Syria the Armenians were contrasted with the Homs-Hama-Aleppo and Damascus groups, in addition to the Total Syrian series, the latter representing the Lebanon and Alawiya districts.¹

A glance at this table is sufficient to convince the reader that the Armenians differ significantly from the Syrians in metrical char-

¹ The Total Syrian series is taken to represent the Lebanon and Alawiya districts, inasmuch as the metrical analysis proved that the latter were comparable to a random sample series of the total population.

acteristics. The Armenians show significant divergencies from the Total Syrians in as many as 8 out of 13 measurements and 5 out of 12 indices. Similarly, the Armenians are significantly differentiated from the Damascus group in 8 out of 13 measurements and 3 out of 12 indices, and from the Homs-Hama-Aleppo district in 5 out of 13 measurements and 6 out of 12 indices.

TABLE 32. COMPARISON BETWEEN ARMENIANS AND SYRIANS

	DIFFERENCES AND x p.e.'s*					
	Armenians — Total Syrians		Armenians — Damascus		Armenians — H-H-Aleppo	
<i>Measurements</i>	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.	diff.	x p.e.
Stature	+1.03	1.81	+0.43	0.39	+3.25	3.01
Biacromial diameter	-0.59	3.28	-0.74	1.90	-0.29	1.45
Sitting height	-0.49	1.75	-0.10	0.20	+0.29	0.45
Head length	-1.24	2.34	+4.07	3.88	+1.88	1.46
Head breadth	-2.43	6.23	-4.23	5.88	-6.18	7.63
Head height	+0.53	0.93	+1.87	2.49	+2.22	1.52
Bi-zygomatic diameter	-3.99	8.49	-5.54	6.37	-4.09	5.05
Top of head height	-5.06	9.73	-5.16	7.07	-1.56	1.63
Upper face height	-3.81	10.30	-4.06	6.34	+1.29	1.96
Minimum frontal diameter ..	-0.93	2.51	-0.81	1.19	-2.21	2.08
Bigonial diameter	-2.32	4.73	-3.28	3.64	-1.48	1.53
Nose height	-4.71	14.27	-5.15	9.04	-2.91	4.28
Nose breadth	-3.20	16.00	-3.11	6.91	-4.37	7.54
Average difference	2.33		2.97		2.46	
<i>Indices</i>						
Relative shoulder breadth ...	-0.53	5.30	-0.53	3.53	-0.43	1.95
Relative sitting height	-0.97	6.93	-0.05	0.18	-1.25	4.63
Cephalic index	-0.70	2.33	-4.03	7.60	-4.27	7.00
Length-height index	+0.88	2.67	+0.37	0.67	+0.97	1.01
Length-breadth index	+1.80	4.87	+3.78	5.32	+5.01	4.72
Cephalo-frontal index	-0.76	2.81	-0.49	1.11	+1.49	2.66
Facial index	-1.16	2.83	-0.48	0.84	+2.00	3.08
Upper facial index	-1.06	3.93	-0.67	1.34	+2.33	5.68
Fronto-parietal index	+0.56	2.43	+0.65	1.81	+1.58	2.68
Zygo-frontal index	+1.33	4.75	+1.65	2.80	+0.73	0.95
Zygo-gonial index	+0.23	0.72	-0.19	0.39	+1.10	1.41
Nasal index	-0.54	0.78	-0.54	0.53	-5.13	3.75
Average difference	0.88		1.12		2.19	

* Significant differences, that is differences three or more times their probable errors, are in *italics*.

The Armenians show closer relationships with the Total Syrian series than with the Damascus and Homs-Hama-Aleppo groups. The average difference between the Armenians and Total Syrians is 2.33 in the case of the measurements and only 0.88 for the indices. This signifies, therefore, no wide divergence in type, but rather a distinction in absolute dimensions. The inferences to be drawn

from this fact are of considerable importance, as we shall see later in our final analysis of the Syrian data. Where the Armenians differ from the Total Syrians is in the possession of larger mean diameters in all the measurements, with the exception of stature and head height. In the proportions of these dimensions, the differences, although often statistically significant, are on the whole quite small. The largest are to be found in the breadth-height, total facial, upper facial, and zygo-frontal indices.

The most important disparities between the Armenians and the Damascus Syrians show the latter group to be, in absolute dimensions, excessively longer-headed, much narrower-headed, smaller in facial width, shorter in facial length, narrower in breadth of the jaws, and shorter and narrower in the nose. The significant differences in the proportions of these dimensions make the Damascenes narrower in the shoulders in relation to the total height of the body, considerably more dolichocephalic (4.03 millimeters), and more akrocephalic.

And finally, the comparison between the means of the Armenians and the Homs-Hama-Aleppo Syrians makes the latter significantly taller in stature, much narrower in head breadth (6.18 millimeters), narrower in facial width, and shorter and narrower in the nasal dimensions. In indices, the Syrians from the above district are shorter in sitting height relative to the stature, much more dolichocephalic and akrocephalic in the skull vault, more leptoprosopic and leptene in facial proportions, and much more leptorrhine in the nasal index.

MORPHOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Skin. Skin was observed for color and freckling. No skin color chart was used by the investigator.

Table 33 indicates that, in general, the Syrians have skins that are light brown in color, the only other category of any size being the pale white type amounting to 16.67 per cent. The Syrians of Damascus and Homs-Hama-Aleppo subgroups possess skins of a lighter hue than those of the other districts, the former having 33.33 per cent of the pale white type and the latter 11.76 per cent of the red-white variety.

TABLE 33. SKIN COLOR

	SYRIANS									
	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Red-white	7	2.71	4	2.44	1	1.96	..	...	2	11.76
Pale white	43	16.07	29	17.68	5	9.80	6	33.33	3	17.65
Ruddy	1	0.39	1	0.61	..	...	..	...	..	...
Olive .....	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Light yellow-brown .....	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Light brown	190	73.64	120	73.17	40	78.43	12	66.67	11	64.71
Medium yellow-brown	1	0.39	1	0.61	..	...	..	...	..	...
Medium red-brown	10	3.88	5	3.05	4	7.84	..	...	..	...
Copper	2	0.78	1	0.61	1	1.96	..	...	..	...
Dark brown	4	1.55	3	1.83	..	...	..	...	1	5.88
Black .....	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Totals	258	100.01	164	100.00	51	99.99	18	100.00	17	100.00

TABLE 34. FRECKLES

	SYRIANS									
	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
None	195	88.64	113	87.60	45	88.24	17	100.00	14	87.50
Few	20	9.09	15	11.63	3	5.88	..	...	1	6.25
Many	5	2.27	1	0.78	3	5.88	..	...	1	6.25
Totals	220	100.00	129	100.01	51	100.00	17	100.00	16	100.00

Freckling is practically absent in Syrians. Few freckles were observed in only 9.09 per cent of cases, and many in 2.27 per cent.

Hair. Table 35 gives the amount of development of hair on the head, face, and body of Syrians and Armenians.

Syrians have for the most part a moderate amount of head hair, but nevertheless lean toward the heavier types. Armenians, on the other hand, are endowed with a smaller growth of head hair than the Syrians. Of the Syrian groups, Damascus and Homs-Hama-Aleppo have fewer individuals in the thick-haired category.

The Armenians have heavier beards than the Syrians. There are no particular regional significant differences among the latter, except in the case of the Damascus district whose residents are less bearded. This is probably due to the fact that the Syrians of Damascus are the youngest in the series, having a mean age of 21.20.

In body hair, the Syrians, in general, show a slight or medium development, although there are not a few individuals whose bodies

TABLE 35. HAIR QUANTITY, COLOR, FORM, AND TEXTURE

SYRIANS											ARMENIANS	
HAIR QUANTITY	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo		No.	Per cent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
<i>Head</i>												
Small	46	17.97	27	16.77	12	23.08	3	16.67	3	18.75	39	39.00
Medium	137	53.52	81	50.31	27	51.92	13	72.22	11	68.75	47	47.00
Large	73	28.52	53	32.92	13	25.00	2	11.11	2	12.50	14	14.00
Totals	256	100.01	161	100.00	52	100.00	18	100.00	16	100.00	100	100.00
<i>Beard</i>												
Small	59	26.11	44	32.59	8	15.69	4	25.00	2	12.50	13	13.13
Medium	142	62.83	75	55.56	37	72.55	12	75.00	11	68.75	65	65.65
Large	25	11.06	16	11.85	6	11.76	..	...	3	18.75	21	21.21
Totals	226	100.00	135	100.00	51	100.00	16	100.00	16	100.00	99	99.99
<i>Body</i>												
Small	90	42.45	54	42.52	26	52.00	5	35.71	2	13.33	..	...
Medium	76	35.85	43	33.86	18	36.00	6	42.86	9	60.00	..	...
Large	46	21.70	30	23.62	6	12.00	3	21.43	4	26.67	..	...
Totals	212	100.00	127	100.00	50	100.00	14	100.00	15	100.00	..	...
HAIR COLOR												
Black	121	46.90	79	49.07	24	47.06	6	31.58	6	35.29	18	17.82
Dark brown	111	43.02	68	42.24	22	43.14	10	52.63	9	52.94	59	58.42
Reddish brown ..	2	0.78	1	0.62	1	1.96	..	...	..	...	2	1.99
Light brown .....	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	9	8.91
Ash-blond	8	3.10	7	4.35	..	...	1	5.26	..	...	..	...
Golden .....	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Red	1	0.39	..	...	..	...	1	5.26	..	...	13	12.85
Gray, white	15	5.81	6	3.73	4	7.84	1	5.26	2	11.76	..	...
Totals	258	100.00	161	100.01	51	100.00	19	99.99	17	99.99	101	99.99
HAIR FORM												
Straight.....	54	21.77	28	18.18	18	36.73	5	27.78	2	11.76	3	2.97
Low waves	127	51.21	85	55.19	20	40.82	6	33.33	11	64.71	82	81.19
Deep waves	35	14.11	19	12.34	7	14.29	6	33.33	3	17.65	14	13.86
Curly	32	12.90	22	14.29	4	8.16	1	5.56	1	5.88	2	1.98
Frizzly .....	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Woolly .....	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Totals	248	99.99	154	100.00	49	100.00	18	100.00	17	100.00	101	100.00
HAIR TEXTURE												
Coarse	26	9.96	18	10.98	6	11.54	2	10.53	..	...	14	14.74
Medium	155	59.39	90	54.88	37	71.15	10	52.63	10	58.82	77	81.05
Fine	80	30.65	56	34.15	9	17.31	7	36.84	7	41.18	4	4.21
Totals	261	100.00	164	100.01	52	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00	95	100.00

can be called very hairy. The Syrians of Alawiya are the least hairy of all, while those of Homs-Hama-Aleppo have the greatest quantity of body hair.

Hair color is divided between black and dark brown in Syrians, with only about 10 per cent of the total having any of the lighter hues. The Armenians, however, are considerably lighter-haired, with the black type appearing in but 17.82 per cent of cases. The Syrians of Damascus and Homs-Hama-Aleppo are not as dark-haired as those from Lebanon and Alawiya.

In table 35 I have also tabulated the various types of hair form and texture. In about one-half of the total number of Syrians the hair falls in low waves, in almost one-quarter it is straight, and in the remainder either curly or in deep waves. The inhabitants of Alawiya have the largest percentage of the straight variety, while Damascus stands forth with the deep wave type. The Armenians of Boston, in contrast to the Syrians, are practically lacking in straight or curly hair, being mainly confined to the low wave form.

In texture, the hair of Armenians is much less fine than that of Syrians as a whole. The Homs-Hama-Aleppo district has no examples of the coarse variety, but exemplifies the Syrian type with 41.18 per cent of fine hair.

Table 36 gives the observation on the thickness, concurrency, and lateral extension of the eyebrows. Eyebrows are medium to very thick in Syrians, but on the whole are not as heavy as those of the Armenians. There are no regional differences of any great significance in this characteristic.

Concurrent eyebrows are present in about three-fourths of Syrians and Armenians. When this trait is present it is found mainly in a submedium condition. The Syrians of Homs-Hama-Aleppo show the greatest frequency of the pronounced type. The inhabitants of Alawiya possess the least amount of lateral extension of the eyebrows, and those of Damascus and Homs-Hama-Aleppo have the greatest.

Eyes. Of the Syrians 68.34 per cent have dark brown eyes, and only 12.74 per cent have the light brown type. As many as 18 per cent possess mixed eyes, half of this number belonging to the green-brown variety. The Armenians differ from the Syrians in having less of the dark brown-eyed elements and considerably more of the light brown and mixed-eyed types. Of the Syrian groups, Homs-

THE RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 36. EYEBROWS

THICKNESS	SYRIANS										ARMENIANS	
	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo		No.	Per cent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
Submedium	38	14.56	29	17.79	4	7.55	2	10.53	2	11.76	8	8.00
Medium	140	53.64	78	47.85	37	69.81	10	52.63	9	52.94	55	55.00
Pronounced	83	31.80	56	34.36	12	22.64	7	36.84	6	35.29	37	37.00
Totals	261	100.00	163	100.00	53	100.00	19	100.00	17	99.99	100	100.00
CONCURRENCY												
Absent.	62	23.66	38	23.17	13	24.53	3	15.79	5	29.41	27	27.00
Submedium	122	46.56	80	48.78	24	45.28	9	47.37	6	35.29	43	43.00
Medium	64	24.43	39	23.73	11	20.75	7	36.84	4	23.53	20	20.00
Pronounced	14	5.34	7	4.27	5	9.43	..	...	2	11.76	10	10.00
Totals	262	99.99	164	100.00	53	99.99	19	100.00	17	99.99	100	100.00
LATERAL EXTENSION												
Submedium	39	14.89	25	15.24	11	20.75	1	5.26	1	5.88	..	...
Med., pronounced	223	85.11	139	84.76	42	79.25	18	94.74	16	94.12	..	...
Totals	262	100.00	164	100.00	53	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00	..	...

Hama-Aleppo has less of the light brown eyes and more of the mixed eyes than any of the other provinces.

The sclera was clear in every case in Armenians, but the speckled variety was observed in 40.23 per cent of Syrians. The distribution of pigment of the iris is more homogeneous in Armenians than in Syrians. Both groups show more than 20 per cent of the rayed type.

Table 37 also gives the height and obliquity of the palpebral opening. There are no significant differences between Syrians and Armenians in observations of the height of the palpebral opening, but in obliquity the Armenians have a greater percentage of individuals, with no apparent elevation or depression of the lateral borders of the eyelids. When obliquity is present in Armenians, it is mainly directed upwards and not downwards as in Syrians.

Eye folds are absent in 58.54 per cent of Syrians, and in 88.12 per cent of Armenians. There are only 3 cases of internal epicanthic folds recorded for the Syrians, this feature being entirely lacking in Armenians. Median eye folds are by far the most numerous. The Damascus subgroup distinguishes itself from the rest in having eye folds in almost 90 per cent of cases, most of them being of the external variety.

TABLE 37. OBSERVATIONS ON EYE COLOR, SCLERA AND IRIS, PALPEBRAL OPENING, AND EYE FOLDS

EYE COLOR	SYRIANS										ARMENIANS	
	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo		No.	Per cent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
Dark brown	177	68.34	110	67.48	36	69.23	14	77.78	11	64.71	18	18.00
Light brown	33	12.74	26	15.95	4	7.69	1	5.56	1	5.88	59	59.00
Blue-brown	5	1.93	1	0.61	3	5.77	..	...	..	...	3	3.00
Gray-brown	5	1.93	3	1.84	1	1.92	..	...	1	5.88	5	5.00
Green-brown	26	10.04	15	9.20	7	13.46	2	11.11	2	11.76	14	14.00
Blue	7	2.70	6	3.68	1	1.92	..	...	..	...	..	...
Blue-gray	6	2.32	2	1.23	..	...	1	5.56	2	11.76	1	1.00
Totals	259	100.00	163	99.99	52	99.99	18	100.01	17	99.99	100	100.00
<i>Sclera</i>												
Clear	146	55.94	102	62.20	21	39.62	9	47.37	9	52.94	87	100.00
Speckled	105	40.23	57	34.76	27	50.94	10	52.63	8	47.06	..	...
Yellow	10	3.83	5	3.05	5	9.43	..	...	..	...	..	...
Totals	261	100.00	164	100.01	53	99.99	19	100.00	17	100.00	87	100.00
<i>Iris</i>												
Homogeneous	135	56.02	89	58.55	22	47.83	9	47.37	10	62.50	70	71.43
Rayed	61	25.31	41	26.97	10	21.74	6	31.58	2	12.50	21	21.43
Zoned	17	7.05	10	6.58	5	10.87	1	5.26	1	6.25	4	4.08
Speckled	27	11.20	12	7.89	8	17.39	3	15.79	3	18.75	3	3.06
Diffuse	1	0.41	..	...	1	2.17	..	...	..	...	..	...
Totals	241	99.99	152	99.99	46	100.00	19	100.00	16	100.00	98	100.00
<i>PALPEBRAL OPENING</i>												
<i>Height</i>												
Submedium	58	22.31	37	22.84	11	20.75	5	26.32	2	11.76	20	20.20
Medium	170	65.38	101	62.35	37	69.81	12	63.16	14	82.35	67	67.67
Pronounced	32	12.31	24	14.81	5	9.43	2	10.53	1	5.88	12	12.12
Totals	260	100.00	162	100.00	53	99.99	19	100.01	17	99.99	99	99.99
<i>Obliquity</i>												
Up small	11	4.42	7	4.52	2	3.85	1	5.56	1	5.88	15	14.85
Up medium .....	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	0.99
Up pronounced ..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
None	154	61.85	92	59.35	38	73.08	10	55.56	9	52.94	77	76.24
Down small	74	29.72	48	30.97	11	21.15	7	38.89	7	41.18	6	5.94
Down med., pro.	10	4.02	8	5.16	1	1.92	..	...	..	...	2	1.98
Totals	249	100.01	155	100.00	52	100.00	18	100.01	17	100.00	101	100.00
<i>EYE FOLDS</i>												
Epicanthus	3	1.22	1	0.65	..	...	1	5.26	..	...	..	...
Median	79	32.11	53	34.19	13	27.08	7	36.84	3	20.00	2	1.98
External	20	8.13	12	7.74	5	10.42	9	47.37	2	13.33	10	9.90
Absent	144	58.54	89	57.42	30	62.50	2	10.53	10	66.67	89	88.12
Totals	246	100.00	155	100.00	48	100.00	19	100.00	15	100.00	101	100.00

Nose. Table 38 deals with the depression at the root of the nose. In general, the Syrians show a slight or moderately developed nasion depression. The Armenians, on the other hand, are distinguished by the fact that three-fourths of their number have sub-medium depressions at the nasion region. Of the Syrians, the Damascus group approaches the Armenian condition most closely, with 52.63 per cent in the submedium class.

A convex profile is the predominant type among the Syrians, particularly those from the Homs-Hama-Aleppo district. Nevertheless, the straight and concavo-convex profiles are present in considerable numbers. The concave type appears in 9.12 per cent of cases. The Armenians divide their profiles almost wholly between the straight and convex types, there being twice as many convex as straight.

The nasal root in Syrians is of medium height in 60 per cent and very high in 34.34 per cent of individuals. The Armenians differ from the Syrians in having a majority of very high nasal roots, the medium class occupying a secondary position. In root breadth, the Syrians and Armenians are practically alike; if anything the latter have somewhat narrower noses in the upper portion.

The nasal bridge of Syrians is distinctly elevated, almost half of their number being in the pronounced class. Nevertheless, in Armenians the bridge of the nose is still higher, with 77.23 per cent displaying the extremely elevated form.

The Syrians show practically the same figures for nasal bridge breadth as for nasal height, their noses being in most cases quite broad. The Armenians again differ from the Syrians, this time having significantly narrower noses in the region of the bridge.

Table 39 shows that Syrians have nasal tips that are moderately thick in the majority of cases, with a strong tendency toward the very thick type. The nasal tips of Armenians are thicker than those of the Syrians, the former having 36.63 per cent of individuals in the pronouncedly heavy division.

In 68.65 per cent of Syrians the nasal tip is elevated, and in 30.16 per cent it was found to be depressed. In the Damascus district the percentage of depressed noses rises to 61.11 per cent. The Armenians, with two-thirds of their number of this type, display a much greater development of the "ultra-armenoid" nasal tip.

Both in Syrians and Armenians, the profile of the nasal septum

TABLE 38. OBSERVATIONS ON NASION DEPRESSION, NASAL PROFILE, NASAL ROOT, AND NASAL BRIDGE

		SYRIANS								ARMENIANS			
		Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo			
NASION DEPRESSION		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Absent.....		4	1.52	4	2.44	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	0.99
Submedium.....		92	34.98	63	38.41	12	23.08	10	52.63	5	29.41	75	74.26
Medium.....		153	58.17	91	55.49	36	69.23	8	42.11	10	58.82	24	23.76
Pronounced.....		14	5.32	6	3.66	4	7.69	1	5.26	2	11.76	1	0.99
Totals.....		263	99.99	164	100.00	52	100.00	19	100.00	17	99.99	101	100.00
NASAL PROFILE													
Concave.....		24	9.12	15	9.15	4	7.69	2	10.53	2	11.76	3	2.97
Straight.....		46	17.49	35	21.34	4	7.69	4	21.05	..	...	33	32.67
Convex.....		153	58.17	87	53.05	35	67.31	11	57.89	14	82.35	61	60.40
Concavo-convex.....		40	15.21	27	16.46	9	17.31	2	10.53	1	5.88	4	3.96
Totals.....		263	99.99	164	100.00	52	100.00	19	100.00	17	99.99	101	100.00
NASAL ROOT													
Height													
Submedium.....		15	5.66	8	4.85	3	5.66	1	5.26	3	17.65	3	2.97
Medium.....		159	60.00	97	58.79	35	66.04	10	52.63	7	41.18	37	36.63
Pronounced.....		91	34.34	60	36.36	15	28.30	8	42.11	7	41.18	61	60.40
Totals.....		265	100.00	165	100.00	53	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.01	101	100.00
Breadth													
Submedium.....		23	8.71	15	9.09	3	5.77	..	...	3	17.65	11	10.89
Medium.....		172	65.15	105	63.64	37	71.15	13	68.42	9	52.94	75	74.26
Pronounced.....		69	26.14	45	27.27	12	23.08	6	31.58	5	29.41	15	14.85
Totals.....		264	100.00	165	100.00	52	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00	101	100.00
NASAL BRIDGE													
Height													
Submedium.....		7	2.64	5	3.03	1	1.89	1	5.26	..	...	..	...
Medium.....		137	51.70	86	52.12	26	49.06	11	57.89	8	47.06	23	22.77
Pronounced.....		121	45.66	74	44.85	26	49.06	7	36.84	9	52.94	78	77.23
Totals.....		265	100.00	165	100.00	53	100.01	19	99.99	17	100.00	101	100.00
Breadth													
Submedium.....		11	4.17	9	5.45	..	...	..	...	1	5.88	8	7.92
Medium.....		141	53.41	89	53.94	28	53.85	9	47.37	10	58.82	66	65.35
Pronounced.....		112	42.42	67	40.61	24	46.15	10	52.63	6	35.29	27	26.73
Totals.....		264	100.00	165	100.00	52	100.00	19	100.00	17	99.99	101	100.00

TABLE 39. OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL TIP, NASAL SEPTUM, AND NASAL WINGS

SYRIANS											ARMENIANS	
NASAL TIP	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo		No.	Per cent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
<i>Thickness</i>												
Submedium	31	11.79	25	15.15	4	7.55	1	5.56	..	...	5	4.95
Medium	178	67.68	111	67.27	34	64.15	13	72.22	12	75.00	59	58.42
Pronounced	54	20.53	29	17.58	15	28.30	4	22.22	4	25.00	37	36.63
Totals	263	100.00	165	100.00	53	100.00	18	100.00	16	100.00	101	100.00
<i>Elevation</i>												
Submedium } . . .	173	68.65	109	70.78	38	73.08	7	38.89	12	70.59	8	7.92
Medium } . . .											5	4.95
Pronounced } . . .												
<i>Depression</i>												
Submedium } . . .	76	30.16	44	23.58	13	25.00	11	61.11	5	29.41	31	30.69
Medium } . . .											24	23.76
Pronounced } . . .											13	12.87
Absent.	3	1.19	1	0.65	1	1.92	..	...	..	...	20	19.80
Totals	252	100.00	154	100.01	52	100.00	18	100.00	17	100.00	101	99.99
NASAL SEPTUM												
<i>Profile</i>												
Straight	143	53.96	90	54.55	29	54.72	9	47.37	11	64.71	48	50.53
Concave	9	3.40	4	2.42	5	9.43	..	...	..	...	..	...
Convex	113	42.64	71	43.03	19	35.85	10	52.63	6	35.29	47	49.47
Totals	265	100.00	165	100.00	53	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00	95	100.00
<i>Inclination</i>												
Up	173	67.84	109	70.32	38	71.70	7	36.84	12	70.59	53	55.21
Down	76	29.80	44	28.39	13	24.53	11	57.89	5	29.41	32	33.33
Absent.	6	2.35	2	1.29	2	3.77	1	5.26	..	...	11	11.46
Totals	255	99.99	155	100.00	53	100.00	19	99.99	17	100.00	96	100.00
<i>Deflection</i>												
Right	11	4.21	9	5.52	..	...	2	10.53	..	...	..	...
Left	12	4.60	5	3.07	4	7.55	1	5.26	2	11.76	..	...
Absent.	238	91.19	149	91.41	49	92.45	16	84.21	15	88.24	..	...
Totals	261	100.00	163	100.00	53	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00		
NASAL WINGS												
Compressed	16	6.20	9	5.56	7	13.21	..	...	1	6.25	10	9.90
Medium	185	71.71	108	66.67	41	77.36	16	88.89	12	75.00	59	58.42
Flaring	57	22.09	45	27.78	5	9.43	2	11.11	3	18.75	32	31.68
Totals	258	100.00	162	100.01	53	100.00	18	100.00	16	100.00	101	100.00

is almost always straight or convex. The Syrians have only 3.40 per cent of individuals with concave profiles.

Of the Syrian groups, the Damascus district has the largest number of septa with profiles that slope downwards. One-third of the Damascenes have septa that incline upwards. This type of septum is found in only 55.21 per cent of Armenians. Horizontal nasal septa, for this group, reach a total of 11.46 per cent, while the depressed type may be seen in one-third of all Armenians.

The Syrians as a whole, have moderate to flaring nasal wings. The Alawiin have the largest number of compressed types. A very high degree of nasal wing development is typical of the Armenians of Boston, 31.68 per cent having flaring nostrils.

Lips. The thickness of the integument of the lip is greater in Armenians than in Syrians. The reverse is the case for the membranous portion of the lip, where the Syrians exceed the Armenians in thickness.

A lip seam is absent or slightly developed in 22.63 per cent of Syrians and 45.45 per cent of Armenians. The latter have only 4.04 per cent of their number with pronounced lip seams, while in the Syrians this percentage rises to 21.40. Lip seams, therefore, are more frequent and more highly developed in Syrians than in Armenians.

TABLE 40. LIP THICKNESS AND LIP SEAM

SYRIANS										ARMENIANS		
LIP THICKNESS	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo		No.	Per cent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
<i>Integumental</i>												
Submedium	43	16.29	25	15.24	11	20.75	3	15.79	2	11.76	5	5.10
Medium	195	73.86	126	76.83	36	67.92	12	63.16	13	76.47	70	71.43
Pronounced	26	9.85	13	7.93	6	11.32	4	21.05	2	11.76	23	23.47
Totals	264	100.00	164	100.00	53	99.99	19	100.00	17	99.99	98	100.00
<i>Membranous</i>												
Submedium	81	30.68	45	27.44	22	41.51	6	31.58	3	17.65	39	39.80
Medium	150	56.82	100	60.98	23	43.40	12	63.16	11	64.71	58	59.18
Pronounced	33	12.50	19	11.59	8	15.09	1	5.26	3	17.65	1	1.02
Totals	264	100.00	164	100.01	53	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.01	98	100.00
LIP SEAM												
Absent or submed.	55	22.63	32	20.51	10	22.22	5	27.78	5	33.33	45	45.45
Medium	136	55.97	92	58.97	22	48.89	9	50.00	8	53.33	50	50.50
Pronounced	52	21.40	32	20.51	13	28.89	4	22.22	2	13.33	4	4.04
Totals	243	100.00	156	99.99	45	100.00	18	100.00	15	99.99	99	99.99

Forehead and Temporal Region. Table 41 gives the height, breadth, and slope of the forehead. The frontal regions of Syrians are usually of medium height, with not a few cases which could be classified as submedium or low foreheads. The highest frontal regions of all are found among the inhabitants of Homs-Hama-Aleppo, and the lowest among the Alawiin. In general, the Armenians have lower foreheads than the Syrians.

Both the Syrians and Armenians have frontal regions of more than moderate breadth. The latter are distinctly superior to the Syrians in this characteristic with 45 per cent of their number showing very broad foreheads compared to 31.70 per cent for the total Syrians.

The slope of the forehead is absent or submedium in 51.89 per cent of Syrians, and in only 21 per cent of Armenians. A greater percentage of markedly sloping foreheads is found for Armenians than for Syrians.

The continuous type of brow ridge is found among the Syrians as often as the median type. Whether or not the brow ridges are median or continuous, the prevailing amount of development is submedium. There are only 24 per cent of Syrians with moderately sized brow ridges. In the Armenians, the brow ridges are more developed, 43.56 per cent being in the medium class and 10.89 per cent of the pronounced type.

In Syrians, the prominence of the glabella is markedly below the normal European standard, with practically three-fourths of the individuals showing a submedium development. The Armenians, following the condition of the brow ridges, have more prominent glabellar regions than the Syrians. Nevertheless, they too show a majority of cases with a subnormal development of the glabellar prominence.

The fullness of the temporal region is determined as medium in Syrians, and pronounced in Armenians. The Damascus district has the greatest percentage of individuals with flat temples, the actual figure being 26.32 per cent.

Occipital Region. In Syrians, the protrusion of the occiput is usually of submedium development or entirely absent. The center of greatest occipital protrusion may be found in the Damascus district, and that of the least occipital protrusion in the northwest coastal province of Alawiya.

TABLE 41. FOREHEAD, BROW RIDGES, GLABELLA, AND TEMPORAL FULLNESS

	SYRIANS								ARMENIANS	
	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
FOREHEAD <i>Height</i>	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Submedium	50	18.87	23	13.94	18	33.96	1	5.26	4	23.53
Medium	193	72.83	127	76.97	33	62.26	18	94.74	9	52.94
Pronounced	22	8.30	15	9.09	2	3.77	..	...	4	23.53
Totals	265	100.00	165	100.00	53	99.99	19	100.00	17	100.00
<i>Breadth</i>										
Submedium	16	6.04	9	5.45	5	9.43	..	...	1	5.88
Medium	165	62.26	102	61.82	32	60.38	13	68.42	11	64.71
Pronounced	84	31.70	54	32.73	16	30.19	6	31.58	5	29.41
Totals	265	100.00	165	100.00	53	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00
<i>Slope</i>										
Absent, submed.	137	51.89	108	65.45	12	22.64	8	42.11	2	12.50
Medium	109	41.29	50	30.30	30	56.60	11	57.89	14	87.50
Pronounced	18	6.82	7	4.24	11	20.75	..	...	..	...
Totals	264	100.00	165	99.99	53	99.99	19	100.00	16	100.00
BROW RIDGES										
Median, submed.	99	40.24	66	43.14	18	36.00	4	21.05	9	56.25
Median, medium	19	7.72	9	5.88	4	8.00	2	10.53	3	18.75
Median, pro.	6	2.44	3	1.96	2	4.00	1	5.26	..	...
Cont., submedium	51	20.73	35	22.88	9	18.00	4	21.05	1	6.25
Cont., medium	43	17.48	26	16.99	8	16.00	5	26.32	1	6.25
Cont., pro.	13	5.28	6	3.92	5	10.00	..	...	2	12.50
Absent	15	6.10	8	5.23	4	8.00	3	15.79	..	...
Totals	246	99.99	153	100.00	50	100.00	19	100.00	16	100.00
GLABELLA										
Submedium	192	73.28	130	79.75	33	62.26	11	57.89	11	64.71
Medium	58	22.14	29	17.79	14	26.42	7	36.84	5	29.41
Pronounced	12	4.58	4	2.45	6	11.32	1	5.26	1	5.88
Totals	262	100.00	163	99.99	53	100.00	19	99.99	17	100.00
TEMPORAL FULLNESS										
Submedium	45	17.17	28	17.07	7	13.46	5	26.32	3	17.65
Medium	174	66.41	104	63.41	38	73.08	13	68.42	12	70.59
Pronounced	43	16.41	32	19.51	7	13.46	1	5.26	2	11.76
Totals	262	99.99	164	99.99	52	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00

* In the Armenian series brow ridges were not distinguished as to type, median or continuous.

THE RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS

As is expected, the Armenians show a much smaller development of the occipital region than the Syrians. Only 5.94 per cent of their occiputs are of medium character, compared to 20.45 per cent in Syrians. The Armenians present 92.08 per cent of their number in the submedium category.

TABLE 42. OCCIPITAL PROTRUSION

	SYRIANS										ARMENIANS	
	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo		No.	Per cent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
Absent.....	29	10.98	15	9.15	11	20.75	..	...	1	5.88	..	...
Submedium.....	174	65.91	106	64.63	37	69.81	12	63.16	12	70.59	98	92.08
Medium.....	54	20.45	38	23.17	4	7.55	6	31.58	4	23.53	6	5.94
Pronounced.....	7	2.65	5	3.05	1	1.89	1	5.26	..	...	2	1.98
Totals.....	264	99.99	164	100.00	53	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00	101	100.00

TABLE 43. POSTCRANIAL FLATTENING

	SYRIANS									
	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Absent.....	15	5.70	9	5.49	3	5.66	..	...	1	6.25
Present.....	248	94.30	155	94.51	50	94.34	19	100.00	15	93.75
Totals.....	263	100.00	164	100.00	53	100.00	19	100.00	16	100.00

In observing the Syrians, the investigator made no distinction between lambdoid and occipital flattening, both being recorded as postcranial. Postcranial flattening, therefore, of either type, was recorded for 94.30 per cent of cases. In the Damascus district, every individual examined had some degree of postcranial flattening. The Armenians, however, were distinguished as to position of flattening, the occipital type being found more frequently than the lambdoid form. Both occipital and lambdoid flattening, when present, were described as being of moderate to pronounced development.

TABLE 44. POSTCRANIAL FLATTENING

	ARMENIANS			
	Occipital		Lambdoid	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Absent	5	4.95	33	32.67
Very small	13	2.97	1	0.99
Submedium	14	13.86	10	9.90
Medium	46	45.54	42	41.58
Pronounced	31	30.69	14	13.86
Very pronounced	2	1.98	1	0.99
Totals	101	99.99	101	99.99

Face. Table 45 describes the degree of development of alveolar and total facial prognathism. In Syrians, alveolar prognathism is present in about 20 per cent of cases, while total facial protrusion is almost entirely lacking. Of the Syrian districts, Alawiya and Damascus show the greatest development of alveolar protrusion and Homs-Hama-Aleppo the least. Only one of 101 Armenians was observed to show alveolar prognathism, and this merely of sub-medium character. Total facial protrusion among these peoples is more frequent than the alveolar form, occurring in 9 out of 101 individuals.

The fullness of the cheek is a rather unsatisfactory observation, inasmuch as its degree of development is greatly dependent on the nutritional condition of the subject. According to the figures presented in table 45, the Syrians are very hollow-cheeked, and the Armenians show moderate to very puffy cheeks. But this is probably only a reflection of the better fed condition of the Bostonian Armenians.

Prominence of the malars is one of the most striking features of the face by which Armenians are distinguished from Syrians. The Armenians display a pronounced development of the malars, while the Syrians are subnormal in this characteristic. This fact was also brought out metrically by the bizygomatic diameter, the mean of the Armenians far exceeding that of the Syrians.

Gonial angles are very prominent in Armenians, and only moderately so in Syrians. There are no regional significant differences in Syria for this characteristic.

Observations on the chin reveal no differences between Syrians and Armenians in the degree of prominence, both having, in the

TABLE 45. PROGNATHISM

	SYRIANS										ARMENIANS	
	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo		No.	Per cent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
ALVEOLAR												
Absent.	211	80.53	143	87.73	30	57.69	12	63.16	16	94.12	100	99.01
Submedium	41	15.65	16	9.82	17	32.69	7	36.84	..	...	1	0.99
Medium	10	3.82	4	2.45	5	9.62	..	...	1	5.88	..	...
Pronounced .....	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Totals	262	100.00	163	100.00	52	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00	101	100.00
FACIAL												
Absent.	254	96.95	159	98.15	48	92.31	19	100.00	16	94.12	92	91.09
Submedium	6	2.29	1	0.62	4	7.69	..	...	1	5.88	8	7.92
Medium	1	0.38	1	0.62	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	0.99
Pronounced	1	0.38	1	0.62	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Totals	262	100.00	162	100.01	52	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00	101	100.00

TABLE 46. CHEEKS

	SYRIANS										ARMENIANS	
	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo		No.	Per cent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
FULLNESS												
Submedium	118	45.38	70	43.48	30	56.60	8	42.11	7	41.18	9	12.86
Medium	119	45.77	79	49.07	20	37.74	10	52.63	6	35.29	40	57.14
Pronounced	23	8.85	12	7.45	3	5.66	1	5.26	4	23.53	21	30.00
Totals	260	100.00	161	100.00	53	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00	70	100.00
WRINKLING												
Absent.	224	86.49	143	88.82	42	80.77	15	78.95	15	88.24	..	...
Slight, medium ..	30	11.58	16	9.94	8	15.38	4	21.05	2	11.76	..	...
Pronounced	5	1.93	2	1.24	2	3.85	..	...	..	...	..	...
Totals	259	100.00	161	100.00	52	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00	..	...

TABLE 47. MALARS PROMINENCE

	SYRIANS										ARMENIANS	
	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo		No.	Per cent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
Submedium	104	40.15	72	45.00	14	26.92	7	36.84	6	35.29	8	8.33
Medium	135	52.12	84	52.50	24	46.15	11	57.89	11	64.71	44	45.83
Pronounced	20	7.72	4	2.50	14	26.92	1	5.26	..	...	44	45.83
Totals	259	99.99	160	100.00	52	99.99	19	99.99	17	100.00	96	99.99

TABLE 48. PROMINENCE OF GONIAL ANGLES

	SYRIANS										ARMENIANS	
	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo		No.	Per cent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
Submedium	44	16.99	29	18.01	8	15.09	3	15.79	3	17.65	3	3.03
Medium	157	60.62	95	59.01	34	64.15	11	57.89	11	64.71	46	46.46
Pronounced	58	22.39	37	22.98	11	20.75	5	26.32	3	17.65	50	50.50
Totals	259	100.00	161	100.00	53	99.99	19	100.00	17	100.01	99	99.99

TABLE 49. CHIN

PROMINENCE	SYRIANS										ARMENIANS	
	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo		No.	Per cent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
Absent	1	0.38	1	0.61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Submedium	89	33.84	56	34.36	19	35.85	5	26.32	5	29.41	28	29.79
Medium	133	50.57	84	51.53	26	49.06	9	47.37	9	52.94	53	56.38
Pronounced	40	15.21	22	13.50	8	15.09	5	26.32	3	17.65	13	13.83
Totals	263	100.00	163	100.00	53	100.00	19	100.01	17	100.00	94	100.00
FORM												
Median	134	51.54	91	56.17	21	40.38	8	42.11	7	41.18	30	42.25
Bilateral	126	48.46	71	43.83	31	59.62	11	57.89	10	58.82	41	57.75
Totals	260	100.00	162	100.00	52	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00	71	100.00

main, moderate to slightly protruding mental eminences. The bilateral chin form is found more often than the median type in Armenians, and in Syrians from Alawiya, Damascus, and Homs-Hama-Aleppo. Those from Lebanon display a greater number of the median variety.

Teeth. All the Syrians in this series have completely erupted dentitions. The wear of the enamel on the grinding surface is only of slight or medium development in Syrians.

Caries were observed in about 35 per cent of cases, and missing teeth in slightly less. Shovel incisors were found in almost every Syrian examined.

An underbite, one in which the lower teeth come into the normal position anterior to the upper, is absent in Syrians and appears in 4.12 per cent of Armenians. The most common form for Armenians is the slight overbite, while the Syrians have a greater percentage of the marked-over type.

TABLE 50. TEETH

		SYRIANS										ARMENIANS	
		Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo			
ERUPTION		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Complete	.....	177	100.00	110	100.00	39	100.00	9	100.00	15	100.00	..	...
3rd M. unerupted													
3rd M. part erupted													
Total	.....	177	100.00	110	100.00	39	100.00	9	100.00	15	100.00	..	...
WEAR													
None	.....											
Slight, medium	...	241	93.05	151	92.64	49	94.23	18	94.74	15	88.24	..	...
Pronounced	.....	18	6.95	12	7.36	3	5.77	1	5.26	2	11.76	..	...
Totals	.....	259	100.00	163	100.00	52	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00	..	...
CARIES													
None	.....	163	63.92	99	61.49	35	70.00	11	57.89	11	64.71	..	...
Few	.....	44	17.25	30	18.63	8	16.00	4	21.05	1	5.88	..	...
Many	.....	48	18.82	32	19.88	7	14.00	4	21.05	5	29.41	..	...
Totals	.....	255	99.99	161	100.00	50	100.00	19	99.99	17	100.00	..	...
LOST													
None	.....	172	67.45	117	72.22	28	53.85	11	61.11	12	75.00	..	...
Few	.....	53	20.78	30	18.52	12	23.08	6	33.33	2	12.50	..	...
Many	.....	30	11.76	15	9.26	12	23.08	1	5.56	2	12.50	..	...
Totals	.....	255	99.99	182	100.00	52	100.01	18	100.00	16	100.00	..	...
SHOVEL INCISORS													
Absent	.....	2	0.87	1	0.69	1	1.96	..	...	..	...	..	...
Present	.....	228	99.13	144	99.31	50	98.04	14	100.00	14	100.00	..	...
Totals	.....	230	100.00	145	100.00	51	100.00	14	100.00	14	100.00	..	...
BITE													
Under	.....	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	4	4.12
Edge-to-edge	...	28	11.91	16	10.88	8	17.39	1	5.26	2	12.50	26	26.80
Slight over	.....	93	39.57	54	36.73	24	52.17	7	36.84	6	37.50	65	67.01
Marked over	...	114	48.51	77	52.38	14	30.43	11	57.89	8	50.00	2	2.06
Totals	.....	235	99.99	147	99.99	46	99.99	19	99.99	16	100.00	97	99.99

Ear. In Syrians, the ear lobes are usually medium or pronounced in size and development. The youngest Syrian group, Damascus, has of course the smallest ear lobes of all. The Armenians, in general, possess smaller ear lobes than the Syrians with the exception of the Damascus district.

The ears of Syrians lie very close to the head in 49.04 per cent of cases, compared to 23.94 per cent in Armenians. Very few examples of pronouncedly outstanding ears are found in either group.

TABLE 51. EAR LOBES

		SYRIANS						ARMENIANS				
SIZE	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo		No.	Per cent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
Submedium	43	16.23	23	13.94	9	16.98	7	36.84	2	11.76	29	28.71
Medium	136	51.32	79	47.88	35	66.04	9	47.37	9	52.94	51	50.50
Pronounced	86	32.45	63	38.18	9	16.98	3	15.79	6	35.29	21	20.79
<hr/>												
Totals	265	100.00	165	100.00	53	100.00	19	100.00	17	99.99	101	100.00
<hr/>												
ATTACHMENT												
Attached	76	29.00	42	25.77	19	36.54	9	47.37	5	29.41	18	22.50
Free	186	70.99	121	74.23	33	63.46	10	52.63	12	70.59	62	77.50
<hr/>												
Totals	262	99.99	163	100.00	52	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00	80	100.00

TABLE 52. EAR PROTRUSION

	SYRIANS										ARMENIANS	
	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo		No.	Per cent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
Submedium	128	49.04	75	46.30	28	52.83	8	44.44	11	64.71	17	23.94
Medium	102	39.08	65	40.12	21	39.62	10	55.56	2	11.76	47	66.20
Pronounced	31	11.88	22	13.58	4	7.55	..	...	4	23.53	7	9.86
Totals	261	100.00	162	100.00	53	100.00	18	100.00	17	100.00	71	100.00

TABLE 53. ROLL OF HELIX

	SYRIANS										ARMENIANS	
	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo		No.	Per cent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
Absent.....	3	1.16	2	1.23	1	1.92	..	...	..	...	..	...
Submedium	142	54.83	95	58.28	25	49.08	9	47.37	9	52.94	26	26.00
Medium, pronounced .	114	44.01	66	40.49	26	50.00	10	52.63	8	47.06	74	74.00
Totals	259	100.00	163	100.00	52	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00	100	100.00

TABLE 54. ANTHIELIX PROMINENCE

	SYRIANS										ARMENIANS	
	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo		No.	Per cent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Submedium	125	47.71	72	44.17	31	58.49	8	44.44	9	52.94	21	21.43
Medium	126	48.09	83	50.92	20	37.74	10	55.56	7	41.18	63	64.29
Pronounced	11	4.20	8	4.91	2	3.77	1	5.88	14	14.29
Totals	262	100.00	163	100.00	53	100.00	18	100.00	17	100.00	98	100.01

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TABLE 55. DARWIN'S POINT

	SYRIANS										ARMENIANS	
	Total		Lebanon		Alawiya		Damascus		H-H-Aleppo		No.	Per cent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
Absent.....	213	81.61	130	79.75	44	84.62	16	84.21	15	88.24	84	83.17
Submedium, medium..	43	16.48	28	17.18	8	15.38	3	15.79	2	11.76	16	15.84
Pronounced	5	1.92	5	3.07	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	0.99
Totals	261	100.01	163	100.00	52	100.00	19	100.00	17	100.00	101	100.00

A slight roll of the helix was observed in more than half of the Syrians examined. In the Armenians, however, the slight roll was found in only 26 per cent of individuals, and the moderate to pronounced condition in 74 per cent. The antihelix is more prominent in Armenians than in Syrians, the latter being very slightly developed in this characteristic.

Darwin's point is absent in 81.61 per cent of Syrians and 83.17 per cent of Armenians. Whenever present it is usually small or medium in size. A pronounced Darwin's point was observed in 5 of 261 Syrians, and in one of 101 Armenians.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

In summary, one may say that the detailed analysis of the morphological criteria proves that the Syrian subgroups follow the same general geographical distinctions that were apparent in the metrical data. On the basis of the number and character of the consistently significant similarities between the Lebanon and Alawiya groups on the one hand, and between the Damascus and Homs-Hama-Aleppo districts on the other, Syria as a whole again falls into the twofold classification of inland and coastal areas. The inland groups are unquestionably more markedly differentiated from the total Syrian series in morphological features than the coastal ones. The Lebanon district shows the smallest number of differences from the total series, so few in fact that statistically this group is probably comparable to a random sample series of the population. The Alawiya Syrians present more differences than the Lebanese, which in numerous instances are large enough to be considered statistically significant. The Homs-Hama-Aleppo district is the most divergent of all the subgroups in character and extent of the differences. And finally, the Damascus unit shows

fewer differences from the total series than the Homs-Hama-Aleppo district, but more than those displayed by the coastal Lebanon and Alawiya groups.

In a review of the more salient features by which the subgroups are differentiated, the Lebanon district would scarcely show sufficient examples to warrant a separate consideration on a racial basis. The Alawiya group, however, exhibits a considerable number of criteria in which it differs from the inland Damascus and Homs-Hama-Aleppo areas as well as from the total series. The Alawiin may be said to have darker¹ skin colors, a heavier development of the head hair, the least amount of hair on the torso and extremities, the largest representation of the straight variety of hair form. The residents of Alawiya have less of the thick eyebrows, the greatest frequency of the compressed nasal wings, less of the clear sclera, the least amount of obliquity of the palpebral opening, the lowest foreheads, the greatest frequency of the pronounced sloping foreheads, the least protruding occiputs, more alveolar prognathism, and the most protruding malars in comparison with all the other groups.

The Damascus unit is on the whole lighter-skinned than the coastal Alawiya and Lebanon provinces, and shows less development of the hair on the head and face. The Damascenes exhibit a greater lateral extension of the eyebrows, and in reference to all the other groups they present the greatest frequency of the external eye fold, the least amount of depression at the nasion region, the greatest frequency of depressed nasal tips, the greatest frequency of profiles of the septa which slope downwards, the flattest temples, the most protruding occiputs, and the smallest ear lobes.

The Homs-Hama-Aleppo district also shows a greater frequency of the lighter skin colors, less development of the head hair, but is the hairiest of all the subgroups in distribution over the body. The representatives of this group have, on the whole, hair that is lighter in color, finer in texture, and in form of the deep wave type. They also display considerable lateral extension of the eyebrows, the largest number of pronouncedly concurrent eyebrows, the largest occurrence of mixed eyes, the greatest frequency of the convex nasal profiles, and the highest foreheads.

¹ In this and the following summaries, a superlative means that the group under discussion is the most extreme in the series. The implication is that the group does not necessarily stand at the extreme of the series.

GENERAL ANALYSIS OF THE ARMENIAN MATERIAL

It is increasingly evident as we proceed with the description and presentation of the material that our Armenian series does not represent a perfectly homogeneous group. Despite the fact that this series exhibits many definitive anthropometric and morphological characteristics, there exists adequate evidence for the presumption of the admixture of several foreign elements in the population. The detection and identification of these foreign elements, in addition to an investigation of the characteristics of the relatively pure original Armenoid population, therefore, become the important problems that must be considered at this point.

Eye Color Analysis. The study of the many morphological features just presented reveals the fact that eye color is one of the most variable features among the Armenians, this series showing eyes ranging in color from dark brown up the scale to blue-gray. The presence in the population of these diverse eye color forms suggested to Dr. Coon the possibility that a metrical and morphological analysis of these various eye color types might give clues as to the identification of the racial elements which introduced them into the population. Accordingly, all the Armenians were separated into three categories, those with dark brown eyes, those showing light brown eyes, and finally those individuals with mixed light eyes. For each of these groups, in table 56, the means of the most important measurements and indices have been calculated and contrasted.

A cursory glance at this interesting table is sufficient to convince the reader that the various eye color groups sort into metrically distinctive types showing significant differences all along the line. Of these groups the light brown-eyed individuals stand apart from the rest in the greater number and size of the differences. The light brown-eyed individuals are the lowest in stature, have the shortest head length, the widest heads, the highest cephalic indices, the lowest skull vaults, the widest frontal diameters, faces that are in absolute dimensions longer and broader but not relatively so; they also have the longest noses and the narrowest noses, the lowest nasal indices, and by far the broadest jaws.

The mixed light-eyed group shows the tallest statures, the longest heads, the lowest cephalic indices, the narrowest frontal diameters,

TABLE 56. METRICAL EYE COLOR ANALYSIS

	ARMENIANS		
	Dark brown (18)	Light brown (59)	Mixed light (24)
Stature	166.61	165.51	167.38
Head length	184.56	183.75	186.00
Head breadth	157.28	158.22	157.38
Cephalic index	85.39	86.32	84.88
Head height	130.61	125.31	128.54
Minimum frontal diameter	107.62	108.14	106.92
Bizygomatic diameter	140.17	143.74	142.74
Total face height	125.95	128.38	127.69
Facial index	89.65	89.66	89.96
Nose height	57.84	61.90	58.62
Nose breadth	38.94	37.80	37.92
Nasal index	67.78	61.97	64.02
Bigonial diameter	108.16	111.60	107.66

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEANS

	Light brown vs. Dark brown	Light brown vs. Mixed light	Dark brown vs. Mixed light
	Dark brown	Mixed light	Mixed light
Stature	-1.10	-1.87	-0.77
Head length	-0.81	-2.25	-1.44
Head breadth	+0.94	+0.84	-0.10
Cephalic index	+0.93	+1.44	+0.51
Head height	-5.30	-3.23	+2.07
Minimum frontal diameter	+0.52	+1.22	+0.70
Bizygomatic diameter	+3.57	+1.00	-2.57
Total face height	+2.43	+0.39	-2.04
Facial index	+0.01	-0.30	-0.31
Nose height	+3.36	+2.58	-0.78
Nose breadth	-1.14	-0.12	+1.02
Nasal index	-5.81	-2.95	+2.86
Bigonial diameter	+3.44	+3.94	+0.50

relatively longer and narrower faces, as well as the narrowest bigonial diameters. They are intermediate in position to the light brown and dark brown groups in head breadth, head height, face breadth, face height, and the nasal dimensions.

The dark brown-eyed individuals, except in presenting the narrowest heads, the highest heads, the narrowest and shortest faces, the shortest and broadest noses, occupy an intermediate position to the mixed light and light brown-eyed groups.

Certain facts are therefore already clear at this point. The light brown-eyed type, as far as metric characters are concerned, seems to accentuate the features of the group as a whole. This type appears to form the backbone of the Armenian population not only on

the basis of its representative size, but principally in reference to the particular nature of its physical complex. The clear cut association of mixed light and light eye colors with taller statures, longer heads, lower cephalic indices, narrower frontal diameters, longer and narrower faces, and narrower jaws suggests the definite presence in this Armenian series of some amount of Nordic blood. Accordingly, the mixed light-eyed group may be said to represent an Armenian population originally possessing the general characteristics of the light brown-eyed type, which had been modified by the absorption of a Nordic strain. On turning to the consideration of the dark brown-eyed group, we find that there is an easily recognizable identification of the dominating element, for the association of dark brown eyes with narrower and higher heads, narrower and shorter faces, and shorter noses, signifies the segregation from the series as a whole of a generalized Mediterranean-Arab-Berber admixture.

If we go deeper into the question of this pigmentation phenomenon by a similar analysis of the morphological features, in table 57, we find that the light brown-eyed individuals show on the whole heavier beards, more frequent presence of the low wavy hair form, more of the dark brown hair and less of the black, more individuals who lack concurrency of the eyebrows, more with the pronounced form of concurrent eyebrows and less of the submedium and medium categories, very much less developed brow ridges, lower foreheads, less pronounced nasion depressions, much higher nasal roots, thicker nasal tips, a greater frequency of the medium broad nasal wings and less of the flaring and compressed types, thicker membranous lips, less pronounced prominence of the malars and more of the medium type, and probably a greater frequency of postcranial flattening.

The mixed light-eyed group has associated with it the greatest percentage of small beards, less of the dark hair and more of the light hair color, thinner eyebrows, more of the submedium category of eyebrow concurrency and less of the medium and pronounced types, more sloping foreheads, deeper nasion depressions, absence of concave profiles and an excess of the straight and concavo-convex forms, thinner nasal tips, less of the depressed type of nasal tips, and more frequent absence of postcranial flattening.

The dark brown-eyed individuals show more curly hair, greater

TABLE 57. EYE COLOR ANALYSIS

	SYRIANS						ARMENIANS					
	Dark brown		Light brown		Mixed light		Dark brown		Light brown		Mixed light	
HAIR QUANTITY, BEARD	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Small	34	22.97	9	31.03	15	32.61	2	13.33	3	5.08	4	16.67
Medium	93	62.84	18	62.07	29	63.04	8	53.33	21	35.59	11	45.83
Large	21	14.19	2	6.90	2	4.35	5	33.33	35	59.32	9	37.50
Totals	148	100.00	29	100.00	46	100.00	15	99.99	59	99.99	24	100.00
HAIR QUANTITY, BODY												
Small	60	43.48	12	46.15	18	40.00	..	...	..	...	..	...
Medium	44	31.89	9	34.62	21	46.67	..	...	..	...	..	...
Large	34	24.64	5	19.23	6	13.33	..	...	..	...	..	...
Totals	138	100.01	26	100.00	45	100.00	..	...	..	...	..	...
HAIR FORM												
Straight	32	19.28	8	25.81	14	30.43	1	5.56	2	3.39	..	...
Low waves	93	56.02	14	45.16	17	36.96	13	72.22	51	86.44	18	75.00
Deep waves	21	12.65	5	16.13	9	19.57	3	16.67	5	8.47	6	25.00
Curly	20	12.05	4	12.90	6	13.04	1	5.56	1	1.69	..	...
Totals	166	100.00	31	100.00	46	100.00	18	100.01	59	99.99	24	100.00
HAIR COLOR												
Black	99	56.90	10	31.25	12	24.49	6	35.29	7	14.89	5	20.83
Dark brown	68	39.08	19	59.38	22	44.90	11	64.71	35	74.47	13	54.17
Mixed light	7	4.02	3	9.39	15	30.61	..	...	5	10.64	6	25.00
Totals	174	100.00	32	100.02	49	100.00	17	100.01	47	100.00	24	100.00
EYEBROWS, THICKNESS												
Submedium	25	14.29	6	18.18	7	14.29	1	5.88	5	8.47	3	12.50
Medium	91	52.00	16	48.48	29	59.18	9	52.94	30	50.85	16	66.67
Pronounced	59	33.71	11	33.33	13	26.53	7	41.18	24	40.68	5	20.83
Totals	175	100.00	33	99.99	49	100.00	17	100.00	59	100.00	24	100.00
EYEBROWS, CONCURRENCY												
Absent	39	22.16	10	30.30	12	24.49	1	5.88	21	35.59	5	20.83
Submedium	80	45.45	18	54.55	23	46.94	9	52.94	17	28.81	17	70.83
Medium	48	27.27	4	12.12	10	20.41	6	35.29	12	20.34	2	8.33
Pronounced	9	5.11	1	3.03	4	8.16	1	5.88	9	15.25	..	...
Totals	176	99.99	33	100.00	49	100.00	17	99.99	59	99.99	24	99.99
BROW RIDGES												
Submedium	98	59.75	17	56.67	30	63.83	3	17.65	36	60.00	7	29.17
Medium	43	26.21	9	30.00	10	21.28	10	58.82	21	35.00	13	54.17
Pronounced	14	8.53	1	3.33	4	8.51	4	23.53	3	5.00	4	16.67
Absent	9	5.50	3	10.00	3	6.38
Totals	164	99.99	30	100.00	47	100.00	17	100.00	60	100.00	24	100.01

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TABLE 57. EYE COLOR ANALYSIS (*Continued*)

	SYRIANS						ARMENIANS					
	Dark brown		Light brown		Mixed light		Dark brown		Light brown		Mixed light	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
FOREHEAD HEIGHT												
Submedium	37	20.90	3	9.09	9	18.37	1	5.88	23	38.98	6	25.00
Medium	123	69.49	27	81.82	38	77.55	14	82.35	33	55.93	17	70.83
Pronounced	17	9.60	3	9.09	2	4.08	2	11.76	3	5.08	1	4.17
Totals	177	99.99	33	100.00	49	100.00	17	99.99	59	99.99	24	100.00
FOREHEAD BREADTH												
Submedium	13	7.35	..	...	3	6.12	1	5.88	1	1.69	1	4.17
Medium	113	63.84	20	60.61	29	59.18	9	52.94	30	50.85	15	62.50
Pronounced	51	28.81	13	39.39	17	34.69	7	41.18	28	47.46	8	33.33
Totals	177	100.00	33	100.00	49	99.99	17	100.00	59	100.00	24	100.00
FOREHEAD SLOPE												
Submedium	93	52.84	20	60.61	21	42.86	3	25.00	6	10.71	1	4.76
Medium	71	40.34	11	33.33	24	48.98	7	58.33	38	67.86	15	71.43
Pronounced	12	6.82	2	6.06	4	8.16	2	16.67	12	21.43	5	23.81
Totals	176	100.00	33	100.00	49	100.00	12	100.00	56	100.00	21	100.00
NASION DEPRESSION												
Absent	1	0.57	2	6.06	1	2.08	..	...	..	...	..	...
Submedium	60	34.09	10	30.30	18	37.50	12	66.67	49	84.48	14	58.33
Medium	104	59.09	19	57.58	29	60.42	6	33.33	8	13.79	10	41.67
Pronounced	11	6.25	2	6.06	..	...	..	...	1	1.72	..	...
Totals	176	100.00	33	100.00	48	100.00	18	100.00	58	99.99	24	100.00
NASAL ROOT, HEIGHT												
Submedium	14	7.91	1	3.03	..	...	1	5.56	..	...	2	8.33
Medium	111	62.71	20	60.61	25	51.02	12	66.67	17	28.81	8	33.33
Pronounced	52	29.38	12	36.36	24	48.98	5	27.78	42	71.19	14	58.33
Totals	177	100.00	33	100.00	49	100.00	18	100.01	59	100.00	24	99.99
NASAL ROOT, BREADTH												
Submedium	14	7.95	4	12.12	5	10.20	..	...	8	13.57	3	12.50
Medium	110	62.50	23	69.70	35	71.43	16	88.89	42	71.19	17	70.83
Pronounced	52	29.55	6	18.18	9	18.37	2	11.11	9	15.25	4	16.67
Totals	176	100.00	33	100.00	49	100.00	18	100.00	59	100.01	24	100.00
NASAL BRIDGE, HEIGHT												
Submedium	5	2.83	2	6.06	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Medium	98	55.37	18	54.55	19	38.78	5	27.78	12	20.34	6	25.00
Pronounced	74	41.81	13	39.39	30	61.22	13	72.22	47	79.66	18	75.00
Totals	177	100.01	33	100.00	49	100.00	18	100.00	59	100.00	24	100.00
NASAL BRIDGE, BREADTH												
Submedium	5	2.83	2	6.06	4	8.33	..	...	6	10.17	2	8.33
Medium	95	53.67	20	60.61	24	50.00	13	72.22	37	62.71	16	66.67
Pronounced	77	43.50	11	33.33	20	41.67	5	27.78	16	27.12	6	25.00
Totals	177	100.00	33	100.00	48	100.00	18	100.00	59	100.00	24	100.00

TABLE 57. EYE COLOR ANALYSIS (*Continued*)

	SYRIANS						ARMENIANS					
	Dark brown		Light brown		Mixed light		Dark brown		Light brown		Mixed light	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
NASAL PROFILE												
Concave	17	9.60	4	12.12	2	4.26	2	11.11	1	1.71	..	...
Straight	28	15.82	11	33.33	7	14.89	5	27.78	19	32.20	9	37.50
Convex	102	57.63	14	42.42	33	70.21	11	61.11	37	62.71	13	54.17
Concavo-convex ..	30	16.95	4	12.12	5	10.64	..	...	2	3.39	2	8.33
Totals	177	100.00	33	99.99	47	100.00	18	100.00	59	100.01	24	100.00
NASAL TIP, THICKNESS												
Submedium	20	11.30	6	18.18	5	10.42	..	...	4	6.78	1	4.17
Medium	121	68.36	22	66.67	30	62.50	13	72.22	31	52.54	15	62.50
Pronounced	36	20.34	5	15.15	13	27.08	5	27.78	24	40.68	8	33.33
Totals	177	100.00	33	100.00	48	100.00	18	100.00	59	100.00	24	100.00
NASAL TIP, ELEVATION OR DEPRESSION												
Elevated	117	69.64	21	65.63	33	67.35	1	5.56	9	15.25	3	12.50
Horizontal	2	1.19	1	3.13	..	...	4	22.22	8	13.56	8	33.33
Depressed	49	29.17	10	31.25	16	32.65	13	72.22	42	71.19	13	54.17
Totals	168	100.00	32	100.00	49	100.00	18	100.00	59	100.00	24	100.00
NASAL WINGS												
Compressed	5	2.80	3	9.38	8	16.67	2	11.11	5	8.47	3	12.50
Medium	127	73.41	20	62.50	33	68.75	5	27.78	41	69.49	13	54.17
Flaring	41	23.70	9	28.13	7	14.58	11	61.11	13	22.03	8	33.33
Totals	173	100.00	32	100.01	48	100.00	18	100.00	59	99.99	24	100.00
LIPS MEMBRANOUS, THICKNESS												
Submedium	47	26.70	13	39.39	19	38.78	9	52.94	19	32.76	11	47.83
Medium	99	56.25	19	57.58	28	57.14	7	41.18	39	67.24	12	52.17
Pronounced	30	17.05	1	3.03	2	4.08	1	5.88	..	...	..	...
Totals	176	100.00	33	100.00	49	100.00	17	100.00	58	100.00	23	100.00
MALARS, PROMINENCE												
Submedium	70	40.70	13	40.63	20	40.82	3	20.00	5	8.62	3	13.04
Medium	88	51.16	17	53.13	25	51.02	3	20.00	33	56.90	8	34.78
Pronounced	14	8.14	2	6.25	4	8.16	9	60.00	20	34.48	12	52.17
Totals	172	100.00	32	100.01	49	100.00	15	100.00	58	100.00	23	99.99
OCCIPITAL PROTRUSION												
Absent	15	8.52	7	21.21	6	12.24	..	...	..	...	..	...
Submedium	118	67.05	17	51.52	35	71.43	15	83.33	57	96.61	21	87.50
Medium	38	21.58	9	27.27	6	12.24	3	16.67	1	1.69	2	8.33
Pronounced	5	2.84	..	...	2	4.08	..	...	1	1.69	1	4.17
Totals	176	99.99	33	100.00	49	99.99	18	100.00	59	99.99	24	100.00
POSTCRANIAL FLATTENING												
Absent	11	6.29	1	3.03	3	6.12	1	5.56	2	3.39	2	8.33
Present	164	93.71	32	96.97	46	93.88	17	94.44	57	96.61	22	91.67
Totals	175	100.00	33	100.00	49	100.00	18	100.00	59	100.00	24	100.00

frequency of black hair, thicker eyebrows, smaller percentage of individuals having no concurrent eyebrows, the heaviest brow ridges, the highest foreheads, steeper foreheads, the greatest frequency of medium nasal root height and breadth, more concave profiles, the greatest percentage of flaring nostrils, more of the submedium lip thickness category, and finally more protruding occiputs.

In almost all particulars, the correlative associations of the above morphological observations confirm the conclusions derived from the analysis of the metrical data. The mixed light-eyed individuals display, in contrast to the other eye color divisions, specific trends towards more Nordic-like features by being less hairy, lighter in hair color, by showing less concurrency of the eyebrows, more sloping foreheads, deeper nasion depressions, thinner and less depressed noses, etcetera. This fact affirms, as previously suggested, the possession by this group of a Nordic strain.

The Mediterranean-Arab-Berber admixture is also verified in the dark brown-eyed group, by the greater association of the latter with curly hair, blacker hair, thicker eyebrows, more frequent concurrency of the eyebrows, high foreheads, submedium lip thickness, more protruding occiputs, etcetera.

If we pause to consider the final outcome of this eye color analysis, we find that *the basic element in this Armenian series is the light brown-eyed type*. Added to this basic type there are present in the population definite traces of Nordic as well as Mediterranean-Arab-Berber elements. What other racial types have entered this Armenian group is a question which is very difficult to judge. The relatively small size of the series prevents us from distinguishing them from the mass of the data. Often there appears the impression of an outcropping of some kind of East-Baltic strain, some Dinaric, and possibly some Caucasoid-Alpine blood. Whatever they are, nevertheless, one can be reasonably certain that they exist in the series in such small proportions as to make them for all practical purposes insignificant and unimportant.

The "Armenoid" Racial Type. The problem of exactly what constitutes the so-called "Armenoid" racial type is a question that has long harrassed the minds of many anthropologists. The analysis thus far of the Armenian series presents an opportunity for the successful elucidation of this delicate question, as well as for the determination of those features, metrical and morphological,

which may be said to represent the quintessence of the "Armenoid" type.

Pure racial types are usually identified and characterized by the possession of *combinations* of particular features, metrical and morphological, these features being exclusive to peoples of that racial stock. Occasionally, however, we meet with a race which exhibits one single specific character which marks it off from all other racial types. In this latter classification we may place the "Armenoid" type, because of the fact that it has such a distinctive feature. This feature is a depression of the nasal tip. No other "white" racial type shows this typically characteristic anatomical development. When present in significant magnitudes in any "white" group (apart from the old age factor), it may be accepted as signifying the admixture in prehistoric or historic times of an "Armenoid" strain.

Our Armenian series contains 67.32 per cent of individuals who show some degree of depression of the tip of the nose, and in this respect exceeds all other groups thus far studied. It is therefore obvious that this Armenian series must contain more "Armenoid" blood and represent purer "Armenoid" racial types than any other anthropometric series.

In order to discover what other features are associated with, and characteristic of, the Armenians with depressed nasal tips, I have sorted this series into two groups, one containing all the individuals showing elevated tips of the nose, and the other, all the individuals exhibiting the depressed type. In table 58 are presented and contrasted the means of the most important measurements and indices for these two groups, in addition to the percentages of the more vital morphological observations. A study of this table reveals the fact that metrically the group with the depressed nasal tip is somewhat taller in stature, shorter-headed, broader-headed, has a higher cephalic index, shows a lower mean head height, narrower frontal diameter, a greater facial breadth as well as facial height, a lower facial index, a higher mean nasal height, and a wider nasal breadth.

In observational features, the depressed nasal tip group differs from the contrasted elevated nasal group by possessing hair that is characteristically wavy (more low waves than deep waves), head hair that shows a greater frequency of dark brown and less of the black type, eyes that are mainly light brown but with a higher per-

TABLE 58. ARMENIAN NASAL TIP ANALYSIS

	Nasal Tip Elevation (13)	Nasal Tip Depression (68)	Diff.
Stature	165.07	166.81	-1.74
Head length	186.00	184.45	+1.55
Head breadth	157.31	158.41	-1.10
Cephalic index	84.77	86.04	-1.27
Head height	128.15	127.66	+0.49
Minimum frontal diameter	110.08	107.78	+2.30
Bizygomatic diameter	140.92	143.66	-2.74
Total face height	125.92	128.54	-2.62
Facial index	90.92	89.45	+1.47
Nose height	59.31	60.96	-1.65
Nose breadth	37.15	38.09	-0.94
Nasal index	62.85	62.52	+0.33
Bigonial diameter	109.85	109.96	-0.11

	Nasal Tip Elevation		Nasal Tip Depression	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
HAIR FORM				
Straight	2	15.38	0	0.00
Low waves	6	46.15	60	88.24
Deep waves	4	30.77	7	10.29
Curly	1	7.69	1	1.47
Totals	13	99.99	68	100.00
HAIR COLOR, HEAD				
Black	6	46.15	7	10.29
Dark brown	6	46.15	46	67.65
Red-brown	1	7.69	1	1.47
Light brown	0	0.00	2	2.94
Gray	0	0.00	12	17.65
Totals	13	99.99	68	100.00
EYE COLOR				
Dark brown	1	7.69	12	17.65
Light brown	9	69.23	43	63.24
Green-brown	3	23.08	6	8.82
Gray-brown	0	0.00	5	7.35
Blue brown	0	0.00	1	1.47
Gray-blue	0	0.00	1	1.47
Totals	13	100.00	68	100.00
NASION DEPRESSION				
Absent	0	0.00	0	0.00
Small	10	76.92	51	76.12
Medium	3	23.08	15	22.39
Pronounced	0	0.00	1	1.47
Totals	13	100.00	67	99.98
NASAL WINGS				
Compressed	3	23.08	7	10.29
Medium	8	61.54	40	58.82
Flaring	2	15.38	21	30.88
Totals	13	100.00	68	99.99

TABLE 58. ARMENIAN NASAL TIP ANALYSIS (*Continued*)

	Nasal Tip Elevation		Nasal Tip Depression	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
NASAL BRIDGE, HEIGHT				
Submedium	0	0.00	0	0.00
Medium	3	23.08	13	19.12
Pronounced	10	76.92	55	80.88
Totals	13	100.00	68	100.00
NASAL BRIDGE, BREADTH				
Submedium	4	30.77	5	7.35
Medium	7	53.85	42	61.76
Pronounced	2	15.38	21	30.88
Totals	13	100.00	68	99.99
NASAL TIP, THICKNESS				
Submedium	2	15.38	3	4.41
Medium	7	53.85	35	51.47
Pronounced	4	30.77	30	44.12
Totals	13	100.00	68	100.00
NASAL PROFILE				
Concave	0	0.00	2	2.94
Straight	5	38.46	16	23.53
Convex	7	53.85	49	72.06
Concavo-convex	1	7.69	1	1.47
Totals	13	100.00	68	100.00
LAMBDOID FLATTENING				
Absent	8	61.54	16	23.53
Present	5	38.46	52	76.47
Totals	13	100.00	68	100.00

centage of the dark brown variety, more flaring nostrils, more pronounced heights and breadths of the nasal bridge, thicker nasal tips, more convex nasal profiles, and a much greater frequency of lambdoid flattening.

If we consider the metrical features first, we notice that the characteristics of the depressed nasal tip group parallel those of the light brown-eyed individuals sorted out in table 55, by varying in the same direction from the elevated nasal tip group as do the light brown-eyed individuals from the rest of the series. The only exceptions to this rule are found in stature, minimum frontal diameter, and nasal breadth. In morphological features, the parallelism of the depressed nasal tip group with that of the light brown-eyed

individuals is perfect in practically every observation examined. There can be no doubt, then, from this metrical and morphological evidence, that the *light brown-eyed element in the Armenian population represents a generalized "Armenoid" racial type.*¹

On proceeding further in the "Armenoid" analysis to determine the characteristics of the "pure Armenoid" we find that, *on the basis of the morphological features of the depressed nasal tip and light brown-eyed groups*, each individual in order to receive a "pure Armenoid" designation should possess the following observational features.

- Hair Form — wavy
- Hair Texture — coarse to medium
- Hair Quantity, Moustache — moderate to pronounced
- Hair Quantity, Cheek — moderate to pronounced
- Hair Quantity, Jaw — moderate to pronounced
- *Hair Color, Head — black to dark brown
- Hair Color, Beard — black to brown
- *Eye Color — light brown to dark brown
- Eyebrows, Thickness — moderate to pronounced
- Eyebrows, Concurrence — present
- Forehead Slope — moderate to pronounced
- *Nasion Depression — moderate to no depression
- *Nasal Root Height — moderate to pronounced
- *Nasal Root Breadth — moderate to pronounced
- *Nasal Bridge Height — moderate to pronounced
- *Nasal Bridge Breadth — moderate to pronounced
- *Nasal Tip Thickness — moderate to pronounced
- *Nasal Tip Elevation — horizontal or depressed
- Nasal Wings — medium to flaring
- Lips, Integumental Thickness — moderate to pronounced
- Malars, Prominence — moderate to pronounced
- Gonial Angles — moderate to pronounced
- *Occipital Flattening — present
- *Occipital Protrusion — small or absent
- *Nasal Profile — straight, convex, concavo-convex

* Represents the most important characters.

Any individual exhibiting every single one of these 25 features may be said to represent a "pure" or "ultra-Armenoid" type. After sorting our Armenian series on this basis it was found that 18 out of 101 or 17.82 per cent of the series showed all of these

¹ Here the author wishes to reiterate his sense of obligation to Dr. Coon, whose anthropological acumen has provided this invaluable suggestion.

morphological criteria. The metrical characteristics of this "ultra-Armenoid group" of 18 individuals may be seen in table 59, where they have been contrasted with the total Armenian series.

TABLE 59. "ULTRA-ARMENOID" TYPE SORTED ON THE BASIS OF 25 MORPHOLOGICAL CRITERIA

	Total Armenians (101)	"Ultra- Armenoids" (18)	Diff.	x p.e.
Stature (cm.)	166.16	162.89	-3.27*	3.68
Head length	184.80	181.78	-2.52	2.46
Head breadth	157.90	159.83	+1.93	2.51
Cephalic index	85.81	88.06	+2.25	3.71
Head height	127.74	123.22	-4.52	3.86
Minimum frontal diameter	107.75	107.22	-0.53	0.73
Maximum bizygomatic diameter	142.84	145.00	+2.16	2.23
Total face height	127.96	126.59	-1.37	1.26
Facial index	89.74	86.94	-2.80	3.18
Nose height	59.93	60.61	+0.68	0.99
Nose breadth	37.96	38.89	+0.93	1.12
Nasal index	63.80	64.61	+0.81	2.13
Bigonial diameter	109.94	111.28	+1.34	1.30

* Significant differences italicized.

The first notable fact to be observed with respect to this comparison is that the "ultra-Armenoids" are markedly divergent from the total Armenian group, and accordingly must be recognized as an anthropometrically distinct population. This is supported by the analysis of the size of the differences, where it appears that 2 out of 10 measurements and 2 out of 3 indices show statistically significant differences, differences more than three times the size of their probable errors. The averages of the mean differences are also quite substantial, being 1.92 for the measurements and 1.95 for the indices. The "ultra-Armenoids" differ principally from the total Armenian series in exhibiting a shorter stature, a more brachycephalic index, a lower skull vault, a wider face and jaw, and a more mesorrhine nasal index.

If we consider the metric features of this specialized group as an entity and as a complement to the morphological criteria on which it was sorted, we shall have satisfactorily completed our final evaluation of the characteristics of the "pure" or "ultra-Armenoid" racial type. These metrical features permit the "ultra-Armenoids" to be described as a group of very short stature, short-headed, very

broad-headed, and hyperbrachycephalic. They possess in addition medium-low cranial vaults, medium-broad frontal diameters, broad faces, medium-high faces giving them a mesoprosopic facial index, very long noses, medium-broad noses, leptorrhine nasal indices, and, finally, fairly broad jaws.

GENERAL ANALYSIS OF THE SYRIAN MATERIAL

The reader will recall that in one of the previous sections of this paper a metrical comparison between the Syrians and Armenians showed numerous differences between the two groups. And further, a more detailed analysis of these differences demonstrated their statistical significance with respect to both measurements and indices. However, of fundamental importance is the fact that these dissimilarities manifested themselves in absolute dimensions, rather than in a wide divergence of indicial type. In all the essential measurements, with the exception of stature and head height, the Armenians display larger mean diameters than the Syrians. But in the indices these great disparities do not occur. The average difference between the two series is only 0.88 index units. Some of these differences in indices are statistically significant, but the fact that the actual magnitudes of the divergencies are so consistently small makes it apparent that the Syrians and Armenians are very similar in metrical *proportions*, irrespective of the differences in absolute dimensions.

In regard to the morphological observations, the differences between the Syrians and Armenians are more clearly portrayed. If we review the more important features examined, we find that in comparison with the Armenians the Syrians show a slightly higher percentage of individuals with a heavy development of head hair, a greater frequency of lighter beards, with general hair color inclining more to the black variety, more of the straight and curly types of hair form, and a greater percentage of individuals possessing hair judged to be of fine texture. The two groups are very similar in eyebrow thickness and eyebrow concurrency, but with respect to eye color the Syrians show an excess of the dark brown type and a deficiency of the light brown variety. The Syrians display deeper nasion depressions, nasal bridges that are not quite as high as among the Armenians but somewhat broader, while the frequency

of profile types is not divergent. The Syrians have thinner nasal tips, a much higher percentage of individuals with elevated nasal tips and septa, somewhat thinner integumental portions of the lip, while the membranous portions are contrastedly thicker and more pronounced, and associated with a greater development of the lip seam. Pronouncedly broad foreheads are more common among the Armenians, together with more sloping foreheads, more prominent brow ridges and glabellar regions. In temporal fullness as well as cheek fullness the Syrians show a much smaller percentage of the pronounced forms than the Armenians but more of the 'submedium and medium categories. And finally, the Armenians are characterized by less protruding occiputs and a much higher percentage of the more prominent form of malars.

The reader should not be misled by all this array of observational differences to suppose that in all cases these differences are very large and hence important. Unquestionably, divergencies between the Syrians and Armenians occur which are statistically significant. However, a close examination of the observation tables will show that it is only in a number of instances that these differences assume a radically divergent character. It is more in line with the evidence of the material on hand to state that in regard to morphological criteria the Syrians and Armenians display fundamental similarities. This fact, considered in conjunction with the results of the metrical comparison, wherein the two groups show like metrical proportions, seems to point to the conclusion that in a broad, general way, the Syrians show similarity with the Armenians. Or, to put the matter in a more proper relation, an "Armenoid" element can be seen to form the basic strain of the Syrian population.

This assertion of the presence of an "Armenoid" substratum in the Syrian population is further suggested by the following evidence. It was thought that if it were true that the basic strain of the Syrians was Armenoid, then a moderate number of individuals in the series should not only show those particular distinctive features of the Armenoids, but should show these characteristic "Armenoid" features in combination. Accordingly, the Total Syrian series was sorted on the basis of the twelve most important Armenoid morphological characters, listed on page 66 as follows: ¹

¹ An attempt to sort for "ultra-Armenoids" on the basis of the 25 characters gave us 6 individuals out of 256 or 2.34 per cent.

Hair Color, Head — black to dark brown
 Eye Color — light brown to dark brown
 Nasion Depression — moderate to no depression
 Nasal Root, Height — moderate to pronounced
 Nasal Root, Breadth — moderate to pronounced
 Nasal Bridge, Height — moderate to pronounced
 Nasal Bridge, Breadth — moderate to pronounced
 Nasal Tip, Thickness — moderate to pronounced
 Nasal Tip, Elevation — depressed or horizontal
 Occipital Flattening — present
 Occipital Protrusion — small or absent
 Nasal Profile — convex, concavo-convex, or straight

It was found that 62 out of 265 or 23.40 per cent of the individuals of the Total Syrian series exhibit all twelve of these important morphological Armenoid characters. These individuals have been designated by the name of Syrian "Armenoids." The import of this sorting is very clear. Here we have a population one element of which is present in such a strong proportion that about one out of every four individuals shows that peculiar combination of features by which the element is identified. The appearance of this element in such a relatively large proportion is a condition which could be expected to occur only if the aforesaid element was one of the basic strains of the population. How intimately the Armenoid element has become a part of the whole Syrian complex may best be seen in the extraordinary similarity in metrical features between the Syrian "Armenoids" and the Total Syrian series.

The means of the most important measurements and indices of the 62 Syrian "Armenoids" have been tabulated and compared with similar means of the Total Syrian series and presented in table 60. The reader may now observe how strikingly alike the two groups are in metrical characteristics. With the exception of stature and head length, there are no appreciable differences. The Syrian "Armenoids" may be considered statistically as a random sample of the total population in regard to its metrical features. If they differ at all, it is in a shorter stature, a slightly more brachycephalic cranium and a more leptorrhine nose. Where there are divergencies they vary, in the majority of cases, in the same direction as the differences between the Armenians and Total Syrian series. In 8 out of 12 instances this was found to be true. However, this fact does not disturb the obvious conclusion that the Armenoid element

in the Syrian population is such an integral part of the group that it cannot be metrically differentiated from the total series.

If we inquire into the distribution of the Syrian "Armenoids" in the various provinces of that country, we find that there are proportionately fewer "Armenoids" in Lebanon than in the total series. Alawiya is more strongly represented in the Syrian "Armenoids" than in the total series, Homs-Hama-Aleppo contains less, and Damascus more. On the whole, however, the distribution is moderately regular for all the provinces.

TABLE 60. ARMENOID TYPE AMONG THE SYRIANS SORTED ON THE BASIS OF TWELVE MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS

	Total Syrians (265)	Syrian "Armenoids" (62)	Diff.
Stature (cm.)	167.19	165.12	-2.07
Head length	183.06	181.17	-1.89
Head breadth	155.47	155.05	-0.42
Cephalic index	85.11	85.08	+0.57
Head height	127.77	127.56	-0.21
Minimum frontal diameter	106.82	106.82	0.00
Total face height	122.90	123.55	+0.65
Bizygomatic diameter	138.85	138.80	-0.05
Facial index	88.58	88.82	+0.24
Nose height	55.22	55.54	+0.32
Nose breadth	34.76	34.85	+0.09
Nasal index	63.26	62.54	-0.72
Bigonial diameter	107.62	107.90	+0.28

DISTRIBUTION OF SYRIAN "ARMENOID" ACCORDING TO PROVINCIAL DESIGNATIONS

	Total Syrians Per cent	Syrian "Armenoids"	
		No.	Per cent
Lebanon	64.82	35	57.38
Alawiya	20.95	18	29.51
Damascus	6.72	5	8.20
Homs-Hama-Aleppo	7.51	3	4.92
Total		61	

Eye Color Analysis. In the search for other than "Armenoid" elements in the Syrian population we may turn to the eye color complex, in the hope that this line of inquiry may furnish further indications and more direct forms of evidence. To such an end the Syrian series has been resolved into three categories of eye color, — dark brown, light brown, and mixed light-eyed individuals, —

in the same manner as was previously carried out in detail for the Armenian series. (Cf. table 57.) And again, following the Armenian example, for each of these eye color groups the means of the measurements and indices have been calculated and tabulated in table 61.

If we examine first the light brown-eyed class of individuals (the smallest group of all), we find that it sorts into a separate type similar to that found for the light brown-eyed Armenians, except that in the case of the Syrians this type does not appear as sharply defined. The light brown-eyed Syrians do follow the light brown-eyed Armenians in having the shortest head lengths, the highest cephalic indices, the lowest skull vaults, the widest frontal diameters, the widest faces, and broadest jaws. But instead of showing the smallest statures and widest heads, the light brown-eyed Syrians are intermediate in both respects to the dark brown and light-eyed classes. Instead of having the longest faces and lowest mean nasal index, they exhibit the shortest faces and the highest mean nasal index. In the Armenian series the light brown-eyed group was identified as "Armenoid"; in the case of the Syrians a similar designation appears to be in accord with the evidence, with the reservation that in regard to the light brown-eyed Syrians the "Armenoid" element is not as characteristically "pure" as for the light brown-eyed Armenian group.

Among the Syrians, the mixed light-eyed group shows the tallest statures, the broadest and highest heads, the longest faces, the highest and narrowest noses, and the most leptorrhine index. In head length, cephalic index, frontal diameter, face width, and bigonial diameter, this group is intermediate in position between the light brown-eyed and dark brown-eyed series. What we have appearing here is the Nordic strain in the Syrian population, but this strain does not come out as strongly on the basis of metrical characters as it did in the Armenian series. It seems that in the Syrians there is less of the Nordic blood, the mixed light and light-eyed individuals containing more of the East Baltic and Noric strains.

The dark brown-eyed Syrians, on the other hand, show the same general tendencies as the dark brown-eyed Armenians but accentuated to a more marked degree. In addition to presenting, as the comparable Armenian group did, the narrowest heads, the narrowest faces, and the shortest and broadest noses, they also display the

TABLE 61. METRICAL EYE COLOR ANALYSIS

	Dark brown (177)	SYRIANS Light brown (38)	Mixed light (49)
Stature	166.95	167.55	167.91
Head length	183.48	181.65	182.70
Head breadth	155.08	156.01	156.40
Cephalic index	84.63	86.47	86.01
Head height	127.56	127.44	128.61
Minimum frontal diameter	106.46	108.82	106.74
Bizygomatic diameter	138.50	139.75	139.10
Total face height	122.85	122.30	123.90
Facial index	88.82	88.70	88.82
Nose height	55.02	55.42	55.90
Nose breadth	34.88	34.82	34.46
Nasal index	63.50	63.58	61.90
Bigonial diameter	107.30	108.58	107.82

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEANS

	Light brown vs. Dark brown	Light brown vs. Mixed light	Dark brown vs. Mixed light
Stature	+0.60	-0.36	-0.96
Head length	-1.83	-1.05	+0.78
Head breadth	+0.93	-0.39	-1.32
Cephalic index	+1.84	+0.46	-1.38
Head height	-0.12	-1.17	-1.05
Minimum frontal diameter	+2.36	+2.08	-0.28
Bizygomatic diameter	+1.25	+0.65	-0.60
Total face height	-0.55	-1.60	-1.05
Facial index	-0.12	-0.12	0.00
Nose height	+0.40	-0.48	-0.88
Nose breadth	-0.06	+0.36	+0.42
Nasal index	+0.08	+1.68	+1.60
Bigonial diameter	+1.28	+0.76	-0.52

lowest statures, by far the lowest cephalic indices, and the narrowest jaws. However, in head height, face height, and nasal index, they occupy an intermediate position between the light brown and mixed light-eyed groups. The association of dark brown eyes with the most dolichocephalic index, the narrowest faces, the shortest and broadest noses and the narrowest jaws, suggests again a generalized Mediterranean-Arab-Berber admixture, but here on a very much larger scale than among the Armenians.

The analysis of the morphological features of the same eye color groups further supports those deductions already advanced in regard to the metrical characteristics. The dark brown-eyed individuals in comparison with the light brown and mixed light-eyed

groups show, in general, the heaviest beards, more plentiful body hair, a greater percentage of the wavy hair forms, more of the black and less of the light hair colors, a greater frequency of concurrent eyebrows, the narrowest foreheads, nasal roots that are the lowest and also the widest, more of the concavo-convex nasal profiles, the greatest frequency of the moderately flaring class of nasal wings, thicker lips, and the most protruding occiputs. There is no doubt, therefore, on the basis of such strong observational support for the metrical data, that the dark brown-eyed Syrian group contains a strong generalized Mediterranean-Arab-Berber admixture, and also that in the Syrians it is found to a much greater extent than in the Armenians.

The mixed light-eyed group has straighter hair, less of the black and more of the mixed light hair color, thinner eyebrows, more of the submedium and medium categories of brow ridge development, the highest noses in regard to both the root and bridge, more of the convex profiles, and finally a greater frequency of the compressed form of nasal wings and less of the flaring type. Again the examination of the more important morphological features confirms the conclusions offered by the metrical survey, that the Nordic strain present in the Syrian population is visible in the mixed light-eyed group.

The light brown-eyed group of Syrians is not very clearly defined by the observational data, but its general characteristics and its close similarity to the total series make it evident that this group represents the generalized "Armenoid element" in the Syrian population.

Our final problem in this Syrian analysis is to discover which provincial districts have the largest representation of the component elements of the Syrian population. We have previously seen that there were numerous significant differences in both metrical and morphological characteristics between the various geographical districts. There can be no doubt that these regional differentiations must be for the most part interpreted on a racial basis. Accordingly, if our deductions have been at all correct, such distinctions should correlate closely with the racial elements already designated. This they do with unusual accuracy. Without burdening the reader with a long and detailed examination of the data involved, the results can be summarized as follows. The Mediterranean-Arab-

Berber element is most highly represented in the Damascus district. This district has the largest percentage of the dark brown-eyed individuals, and in addition differs from the other areas in being shortest in stature, longer-headed, narrower-faced, shorter-nosed, broader-nosed, narrower-jawed, etcetera. The Nordic element, on the other hand, is most highly represented in the Homs-Hama-Aleppo district. Here we find the greatest frequency of the mixed light-eyed group, with the tallest statures, the highest heads, by far the longest faces, longest noses, narrowest noses, and the like. And finally, the "Armenoid" element is strongest in the Lebanon and Alawiya provinces, as shown in part by the preponderance in the latter districts of the light brown-eyed individuals. Moreover, the characteristics in which these latter provinces differ from the rest of Syria are extraordinarily similar to those features by which the "Armenoid" element has been segregated from the population as a whole.

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